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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 162 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date	Steamers.		Tons.	
10th July	.. Nellore*	..	6853	
17th "	.. Karmala*	..	8983	
24th "	.. Morea	..	10690	
25th "	.. Merkara†	..	8235	Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	.. Syria	..	6683	
7th August	.. Kashmir	..	8841	
14th "	.. Devanha†	..	8092	
21st "	.. Mantua	..	10486	
28th "	.. China	..	7932	
4th Sept.	.. Kaisar-i-hind	..	11430	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.		—
11th July	.. Sicilia	..	Calls Colo and Calcutta.
18th July	.. Dunera	..	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers		—
7th "	.. Purnea	..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
12th "	.. Karapara	..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4958	6th July	17th July
Taisa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July
Yetorofu Maru	R. Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st July	12th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1;
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	..	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	..	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	..	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on two or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a warden.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents,
Anglo India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
Samarinal Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,60,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,560,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
32, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,323/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,60,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandansi.
London Office:—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	50,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PESION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 12,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Binguomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukuta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,60,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa, in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 22 Lombard Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB.
BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

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The best insecticide Ans. thi per 9
JAPAN INSECT POWDER
Princess St., BOMBAY.

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OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 141 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

INSURANCE.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sonajee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jethm & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

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THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chota, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Theatre

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

ALL TRAMS TO BORI BUNDER STOP AT THE DOOR.

His Third Million Dollar Comedy!

In it he will teach the whole world to

—be happy though hired.
—lay fresh fried hen fruit.
—let no grass grow under the feet.
—chauffeur the cows.
—catch wild oats.
—beat the alarm clock.
—win a maiden's love.
—meet real fairies.

Farm life as it should be!

CHARLIE As a man of all work!
CHARLIE As the Desperate Lover!
CHARLIE And the herd of Cows.
CHARLIE As the Satyr of the woods.
CHARLIE In his best All-round Comedy.

Charlie as Leader of the Fairies.

In addition to the above Colossal attraction.

Mary Miles Minter THE WORLD'S MOST CHARMING AND YOUTHFUL STAR **"A Dream OR TWO Ago."**

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day THURS. 8th July at 9-30 p. m.	First Time in Bombay "THE UNKISSED BRIDE" A Merry Farce, full of laughter
FRI. 9th & SAT. 10th	The Great London Success "BABY MIME"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE SUNDAY 11th at 5-30 p. m.	A New up-to-date Farce Comedy "NIGHTIE NIGHT"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL
ROMANCE AND HEART INTEREST
INFECTIOUS MIRTH PROVOKING
PECULIARITIES
AS THE ADVENTURE SEEKING COWBOY

"THE SNAIL"

A story charming in Theme and thrilling in Situation.

Manager of a Snail farm in China falls in love with a half-breed daughter of his father's foreman, which the father objects and to break the union arranges to have the girl sold into slavery and deported to America, to eliminate all future dangers. Son learns this starts in pursuit of her. Many thrilling encounters follows. A local Banker gets the news that the Manager in herits good fortune. He makes acquaintance and offers his daughter in marriage. Young lovers are happily married.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Forbs Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding to Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
London's Well Known Actor
BRANSBY WILLIAMS
in
"ADAM BEDE"

The story of a big hearted man who loved a girl with all his life and found too late that the girl had deceived him.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE

TO-NIGHT
GEORGE B. SEITZ
AND
MARGUERITE CURTOT
IN
BOUND & GAGGED
BOUND & GAGGED
A NOVEL SERIAL OF
Intermingled laughs and thrills

CALL FOR MR. CAVEMAN
Comic featuring Snub Pollard

PATHE GAZETTE
atest & Best Topical News of the World

TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinees: Saturday 5 p.m.
& Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
LAST TWO WEEKS
of
"A Fight for Millions"
featuring
William Duncan
12th and 13th Episodes
"The Tide of Disaster"
AND
"Reign of Terror"

Instantaneously you will be transported into a world of thrill....anticipation.... swiftest action.....plots....Romance.

Our Great Serial for Everybody
"The Scarlet Runner"
SPEED ROMANCE
POWER MISTERY
Is the Keynote of this our 2nd serial.
EACH EPISODE A COMPLETE STORY
4th Episode.
"The Hidden Prince"

Finishing chapters of Brothers Big Vitagraph Serial
Smashing Barriers
featuring
STAR OF STARS
William Duncan.

Packed with daredevil deeds, stunts and high powered action right up to the Final Fadeout which finds Dick and Bello triumphant, enemies scotched, family feud patched up and themselves ready for minister.

See it at :—

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Time and prices as usual.

Coming! Saturday 17th Inst.
Charles Hutchison and
Anne Luther
In the Greatest Stunt Serial
"The Great Gamble."

AMUSEMENTS.

Last 2 Days!
"SHADOWS"

ONE WOMAN, TWO MEN—AND THE LAW OF LOVE!

As it happens the world-famed cinema star does some of the best acting in the production right there. She is wistful and appealing as the girl cast off by the man she trusted and contrive not only to reach a higher summit in her acting, but looks quite unlike her familiar self.

'SHADOWS'

(5 parts—5,000 feet.)

Pitched in a high dramatic key it tells the story of a woman who has found happiness out of misery and who fights for that happiness when disaster seems about to overtake her. Her life in Alaska, when she was known as Cora Lamont, the plaything of brutal Jack McGoff, is almost forgotten in her life as the honored wife of Judson Barnes, a conservative New Yorker.

SEE HOW THE WORLD-FAMED
GERALDINE FARRAR TUGS
AT HEART IN ROLE
OF MOTHER

But for all that the Goldwyn star is at her best in the dance hall scenes. She is a dramatic tornado, alive with feeling and expression.

As it happens, the international celebrity does some of the best acting in the production right there. She is wistful and appealing as the girl cast off by the man she trusted and contrives not only to reach a higher summit in her acting, but looks quite unlike her familiar self.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
A Comedy in the Programme.
TO-NIGH: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; p. m. (S.T.)
ARE YOU KEENLY ALIVE
to the terrible scourge of Modern Radicalism, ripened into that hideous, impossible form of so-called
BOLSHEVISM?
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the stirring, startling, sensational Drama
"THE VOLCANO"
Starring
LEAH BAIRD,
the fascinating screen celebrity.
Saturday Next and the Next Week.
LOOK OUT!

THIRD INSTALMENT
of
The Universal Wonder Serial
THE LION MAN
featuring Jack Perrin and
Kathleen O'Connov
of the midnightman fame More thrills, more mystery and still more punches are the outstanding features of the third Instament Also a beauty Conic and univer sal screen Magazine.
at
Cinema Precious
Laniugton Road.
Time and Prices as usual

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them before all other. To all Chemists. Sole Proprietors for India &c.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144	1—0—0		
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Influenza solution	0—12—0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0	Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

For further particulars write to:— **M. J. GAJJAR,**
22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

Contractors & Engineers,

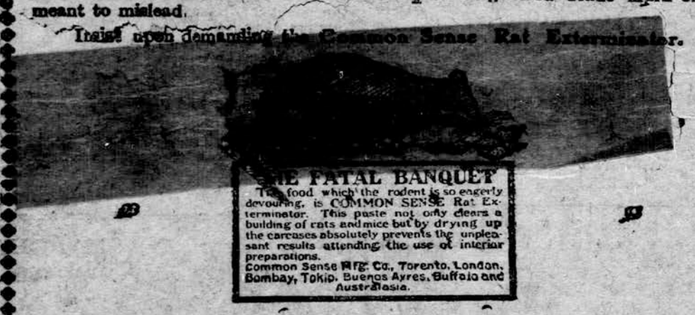
You will find it to your advantage to address your enquiries for
All-English Engineering Stores—
to the largest stockists of these lines:—

Hatim Attari & Company,

Shipchandlers and Contractors
24: 26, Nagdevi Street. BOMBAY.
Phone 4412 Teleg: "NAILS"

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)
Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay
Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.
Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.


THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.
Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."
STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.
Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

Pocket Lamps all types and sizes

Torches any size you want.

VOLTMETERS
Spare Batteries, Bulbs, Refill
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Preedy Road, KARACHI.
Upper Mall, LAHORE.
Hall Gate, AMRITSAR.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYER.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Highclass Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
1 Medows Street, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition, prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you mean to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR DEHRA DUN and MUSSOORIE.—If you are anxious to go in good climate and need a well ventilated kothi on hire or any other arrangements, Apply soon S. P. BHARADWAJ, Dandipur, Dehra Dun. 2166

HAMALAYAN HONEY—Pure and white four and two pound tin Rs. 4/9 and 2/8, Violet Jam fresh Rs. 2/2 per pound tin free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 2111

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments proceeding for Government, Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce course Prof. Davar can be interviewed during business hours. 80, Esplanade Road. 2024

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Commercial Arithmetic and Statistics. Apply DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade Road. 2236

WANTED—A DESPATCHING CLERK, Typist preferred, well acquainted with Office Routine. Apply immediately Box No. 802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2234

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced LEDGER CLERKS. Good prospects for capable men. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 2235

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2216

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY accomplished to teach young children in Hindu family, residing at Nepean Sea Road from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2229

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICER (L. R. C. P. or M.B.B.S. or L. M. and S) for a pilgrim ship. Apply in person to: The MANAGER, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Bombay. 2269

WANTED—A trained TEACHER, either S. T. C. D. or S. T. C. as an assistant teacher in the Prabhu Seminary Anglo-Vernacular portion. Apply to the undersigned stating terms. B. K. DHURANDER, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Perbhu Seminary. 2325

WANTED.—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2168

WANTED.—Competent TELEPHONE CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2169

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A PARSI GRADUATE knowing French or Latin to keep company of a young student every evening from about 5 to 7 p.m. and to teach his lessons daily from 8 to 9 am. Good salary to suitable person. Apply Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2302

WANTED for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka—GRADUATES, pay Rs. 60—5—75 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; UNDERGRADUATES, pay Rs. 30—1—35 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; MATRICS, pay Rs. 20—2—30 plus 33 per cent. war allowance. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, High school Committee, Dhandhuka. 2330

WANTED—Fully qualified man, knowing dyeing and bleaching for local mill. Applicant must be thoroughly qualified in finishing and in conducting the whole department. Apply with testimonials and the pay required to Box No. 798, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2197

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to the Superintendent and Secretary, Agri-Horticultura Society of Burma with Botanical experience on a salary of Rupees Two Hundred and Fift per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY the above Society, Rangoon, Burma with copies of testimonials and stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. 2138

WANTED—MECHANICS efficient in English and French lathework, gear cutting and TAXIMETER FITTERS, men with sober habits able to control and supervise native labour, and work with their own hands steady and regular. Daily service required from 7 to 12 and 2 to 5. Apply by letter only enclosing copies of certificates and stating pay expected to the INDIAN MOTOR TAXI CAB CO. LD., 33, Rowland Road, CALCUTTA. 2285

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Chief Agents Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Nadiad. Correspondence clerks with knowledge of typewriting experience Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Messrs. M. M. DESAI & Co., Nadiad. 2265

FOR SALE.

AUSTIN 20 entirely new Car, four cylinders, Price about Rs. 12,000. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES," Hughes Road. 2131

FOR SALE—A large quantity of GREEN STONE of fine lustre, specially imported for the manufacture of Branches, Ring-stones, etc. Apply Bx No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2324

SECONDHAND MACHINES; Lathes Drilling and shaping machines in first class condition, going cheap. Apply to CENTRAL TRADING AGENCY, Hira Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay. 2270

FOR SALE.—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING, FORD SEDAN and OVERLAND Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN, 5 seater Cars, New 45 Cwt. "NAPIER CHASSIS". Price Rs. 11,000 only. AUSTIN 20, entirely new car, 4 cyl. Price about Rs. 12,000. Orders invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS" and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". Book your orders now to ensure early delivery. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES". Hughes Road, Bombay. 2329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO BY S. S. "SARASWATI."

GENERAL AVERAGE in the above vessels has been declared and consignees will be required to sign the Average Bond and pay the percentage 4 per cent. before taking delivery of their cargo.

R. E. COLLIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
East India Steam Navigation Co.,
2240 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED on 15th and 16th July, 1920. 2010

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following hydraulic plant and boilers which are available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions.

Four-throw hydraulic pressure pump, having 2in. dia 4 stroke plungers working at 80 revolutions per minute fitted for 8in. belt drive, working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of delivery one inch bore ..... 1 No.

Accumulator, having an 8 1/4in. dia of ram by 9in. minus 6in. stroke. Diameter of inlet one inch bore ... 1 No.

Four column press, having an 18in. dia ram by 2in. stroke minus Size of head 3in. minus 9in. by 3in. minus 9in. and pattern 2in. minus 10½in. by 2in. minus 6in. Maximum height between head and pattern 4 ft. minus 6 in. Working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of inlet to main cylinder 2 in. Diameter of inlet to return cylinder 1 in. The press is fitted with two draw backs 8 in. diameter rams. ..... 1 No.

Two column presses, having one 18 in. diameter ram by 2 ft. minus 2 in. stroke, Size of head and pattern 4 ft. minus by 2 ft. minus 6 in., Maximum height between head and pattern 5 ft. minus 3 in. Working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of inlet to main cylinder 2 in., Diameter of inlet to return cylinder 1 in., The presses are fitted with two draw back 8 in. diameter rams, ... 2 No.

Straining screws, clamps front end and side, back plates, doors, boxes, weights, handles, spanners, etc., for three complete furnaces. Also the equipment of the presses including three way valves, and regulating valves with pipes, bends, and sockets, ... 1 Set.

Babcock and Wilcox W.I.F. type boilers, each containing 1619 heating surface, and are arranged for setting in battery together. The boilers are suitable for 160 pounds per square inch working pressure and are fitted with the usual mounting. ..... 2 No. equal 1 pair

The hydraulic plant and the boilers are second hand, but in good condition.

The plant can be inspected at the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Kanchrapara, and the boilers at the Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Calcutta.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 2282

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One GRADUATE as 3rd Assistant, one graduate or UNDER GRADUATE with Science and one under graduate with Persian for the Radhanpur High School. Apply sharp with qualification and testimonials stating least pay expected to the Dewan, Radhanpur State.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.
Radhanpur, July, 1920. 2248

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 20th July, 1920, from qualified men for the posts of two Temporary Overseers in this District. The applicants should state the qualification they possess and the minimum salary expected, and attach copies of certificates to their applications.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
Public Works Buildings,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1920. 2231

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following which are available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 3" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 160 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 3 1/2" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 2500 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 5" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 360 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 6" x 3 1/2" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 550 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 6" x 6" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft., 350 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 5" x 9/16", in average lengths of 50 ft. 140 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 5" x 11/16", in average lengths of 50 ft., 140 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel square, 2 1/2" in average lengths of 14ft. to 16ft. 1000 cwts, at Lahore.

Offers should be made to the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries & Munitions.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 2244

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invitetd for the purchase or Lease or an immoveable property consisting of land and houses situate at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the land contains by admeasurement 11613 square yards or thereabouts and is let on ease by the Government for a period of 99 years from the 1st day of September, 1903, and the Lease is renewable at the expiration of the said term for a further period of 99 years. The property is now in the occupation of Messrs. William Jacks and Co. as tenants under a Lease which will terminate on the 27th day of April, 1921. The Vendors are Trustees and will sell or Lease the property as the case may be subject to the sanction of the High Court. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned at his Office at No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1920.

JAL DOSSABHOY DICK,
Secretary,
Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi Trust.
2167

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ORIGINAL and ARTISTIC DESIGNS are invited for a Casket to contain the Address of Welcome to be presented by the Corporation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his approaching visit. The Casket should be mainly of silver. The base of the Casket should be so designed as to make it suitable for being placed on a large silver plate or salver on the surface of which will be carved or embossed a panoramic view of the City of Bombay. Particulars of the salver on which the Casket is to be presented can be obtained from the undersigned. It is desirable that the Casket should be in harmony with the salver. The Casket should if possible be in some way representative of Bombay City or some of its features.

The designs should be sent so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1920.

The designs should be accompanied by a full description of the casket and the materials of which it will be made, the probable cost and the time within which it can be made.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept any of the designs submitted.

A. A. MOLLVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th June, 1920 ,,,

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 10 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 15th August, 1920, and the Holders of the said Shares are required within the date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7 Hastings Street, CALCUTTA,
June 30th, 1920. 211

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

AIRY BLOKS in prominent situation, Sea View, Electric lights and Fans. Apply sharp to Mr. K. P. KHANDKE, 161, Bhandari Street, near the Sandhurst Road, Round Temple, Null Bazar, Bombay. 2172

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OLD established and thoroughly sound Athletic Outfitters and Photographic Business for Sale as going concern in central locality in Bombay. Further particulars from Mr. NILKANTH C. NADKARNI, 6/8, Carnac Road, Bombay, by whom written offers will be received for consideration up to 15th July. 1609

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

WANTED.

1. A HEAD CLERK on Rs. 300—20—400, must be a good correspondent; one who has been trained in a Solicitors' office, and who has had some experience of conveyancing preferred.
2. A SHORTHAND TYPIST, commencing salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 20 allowance.
3. A CLERK, on Rs. 40—3—70 plus Rs. 20 allowance.
4. AN OVERSEER, who must be a good surveyor, on Rs. 100—10—150 plus Rs. 20 allowance and Rs. 30 conveyance allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials, to the ESTATE AGENT, Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2103

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

1ST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders on the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1801

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

OLD ISSUE.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 15 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution on the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders in the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1800

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.
Prices and literature on application.
Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).
Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.
(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.
(3) To sanction the declaratiotn of a dividend
(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. R. COCKMAN,
Secretary,
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctionted will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920 to tthose Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address 2307

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay called by the Sheriff "to consider the proposals of Lord Meston's Financial Relations Committee that are in their opinion highly prejudicial to the best interests of this Presidency and to adopt a representation to the Secretary of State for India thereon" will be held in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, at 6 p. m. (S.T.) 2256

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER, Solicitors, beg to announce that they have REMOVED their office from 35, Medows Street, to 91-99, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, Bombay, from the 1st instant. 2337

NOTICE.

WANTED—A LIBRARY CLERK for permanent appointment at the Grant Medical College Library on a consolidated salary of Rs. 45 per month with future prospects. Only those who have passed Matriculation or School Final Examinations need apply at once to the DEAN, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

R. M. CARTER,
C.B., F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
2339

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 3/1272 in respect of 20 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. VANMALIDAS PARBHUDAS has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
2334

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Indian Steel Wire Products., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1920, at 1 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and audited statement of receipts and payments made upto the 30th June, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th July to 27th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1920.

By order of the Board,
LALUBHAI, WALCHAND CAPADIA & CO.,
Agents.
2326

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMARJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers, if any to them on or before the 15th instant.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board
P. A. HORMARJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
China Mills, Ltd.
2291

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

I, JACOB JOSEPH SOPHER, of Bombay, residing at No. 11 Chotani Buildings, Colaba Causeway have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from VOHRA ADAMALI SHAIK GULAM HUSAIN, of Bombay, residing at Doctor Street with the right, title, and interest. Any person having a claim on the property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, charge, lien, trust, easement, inheritance and such like things should communicate with me at the above mentioned address within 14 days from the date of this notice and in default, the sale will be completed irrespective of the rights of such person or persons and the same will be deemed as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Vacant Land, situate on the Bombay Santa Cruz Road, Kasba, Bandra. Taluka Shasti Gila Thana, Peta Bandra bearing Survey No. 198 and Post Number 12 and admeasuring 3824 square yards bounded on the North by the Municipal Tank. South by the property bearing Survey No. 201. East by the property bearing Survey No. 197. and West by the property bearing Survey No. 169.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1920.

2236 J. J. SOPHER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920. 2326

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. (1) NARAYAN WAMAN MODAK, (2) YESHWANT WAMAN MODAK, (3) KRISHNAJI WAMAN MODAK and (4) RAJNINATH GOVIND MODAK, by his natural Guardian Narayan Waman Modak and Radhabai, widow of Govind Waman Modak, respectively of Roorki, Poona, Amraoti and Poona have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, poesession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Lonavla in the Registration Sub-District of Wadgaon in the district of Poona bearing Survey No. 194 with a house standing thereon bearing Municipal No. 12 and measuring about one Acre and one Guntha and bounded on the West by a public road, on the east by the property of the late Bhaskarrao Potdar Contractor, on the South by the public road and beyond that by the property of Nana Narayan Kothare, on the North by the property of the late M. G. Ranade and which laid and premises are in the possession of the vendors.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2323

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credit of GOOLAM MAHOMED HAJI IBRAHIM JENIA, of Bombay, Suni Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a retired Merchant ..... Deceased.

IBRAHIM GOOLAM MAHOMED JENIA, of Bombay, Suni Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Jinjikar Street, Outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of June, 1920.
FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI, Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
2318

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KHARSHEDBAI, widow of Phirozshaw Kavasjee Ghandhy had in her lifetime contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client and that owing to her death the sale is to be completed by her executor Mr. Darasha Bomonji Mehta. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government non-agricultural land or ground together with the messuage tenement or bungalow known as Warden Hall and outhouses and other erections standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,125 square yards or thereabouts and bearing No. 192 Pog No. 7 and non-agricultural Survey No. 2 of Bandra in Taluka Salsette aforesaid and assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 82/170 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Bandra Hill Road on or towards the South by the Bazar Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dr. Dias and partly by the property of the late Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale and on or towards the West by the property of Manuel Fonseca.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2341

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHOY PHUMP ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit on the 25th August, 1919, the Commissioner of the High Court had advertised the sale by Public Auction of certain immoveable properties at Bhendy Bazar and Janjikar Street on FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m., and whereas it appears that the decree absolute for sale has been obtained on certain mortgages executed by the 1st defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally of his alleged share in the said two properties.

Notice is hereby given that that the said two properties belonged to one Sakinabai, widow of Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Wahed, that she died leaving a Will and Codicil and that the only interest which the said Nizamuddin Gulamally can claim and which he could dispose of by mortgage od otherwise is under the said Will and Codicil.

Inspection of the Original Will and Codicil can be had at the office of the undersigned at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1920.

J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Attorneys for Bai Fatamboo
widow of Adamally Tyabally.
2333

NOTICE.

LOST DOCUMENTS.

OUR CLIENT has agreed to purchase from BACHUBHAI alias ANANDJI SUNDERJI SHIVJI free from all incumbrances his property situate at Wadgadi Street, called or known as Bhandarwada and Shamji Hussaji Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts and which are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collectors Old Nos. 1520 and 1528, Collectors New No. 7275, Old Survey Nos. 597 and 598, New Survey No. 2241 and assessed the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1612 and 1613, Street Nos. 2-10 and 1-3-12. The following documents relating to the said property are represented to be lost or mislaid.

Any person or persons who may be in possession of these documents or any of them or any documents relating to the said property or who claim custody of the said documents either by way of security or otherwise howsoever are required to notify the fact of such possession or claim to the undersigned in writing within 15 days from the date hereof. If no such claim is received within the time aforesaid the purchaser will assume that the said documents are lost and will complete the sale accordingly without regard to any claim or claims which any will be considered as waived.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

1. Deed of sale, dated 18th April, 1835, Bhagirathi, wife of Bhansali Nahav Kasidas to Bhansali Hargovind Nahabhave.
2. Mortgage, dated 30th January, 1839. Haridas Sukhamchand, Karsandas Sukhamchand, Dulabhdas Sukhamchand to Sadashiv Mukerji, Crishav Muckerji.
3. Deed of sale, dated 7th January, 1840, Haridas Sukhamchand, Karsandas Sukhamchand, Dulabhdas Sukhamchand to Madhavji Sadobha.
4. Deed of sale, dated 5th December, 1840, Madhovji Sadhoba to Laxmidas Javerchand.
5. Conveyance, dated 1st August, 1847, Bhansali Vandravan Lallubhai to Khatri Fuckerchand Dayaram.
6. Gujerati writing, dated 15th August, 1847, Fakirchand Dayaram to Laxmidas Javerchand.
7. Conveyance, dated 31st October, 1856, Bhansali Laxmidas Javerchand to Bhansali Mohanlal Purmananddas.
8. Conveyance, dated 22nd March, 1888, Bhaidas alias Bhogilal Mohanlal and others to Thucker Govindji Ludha.
9. Conveyance, dated 1st June, 1983, Govindji Ludha, Haridas Govindji, Chaturbhuj Govindji to Sunderji Shivji.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1920.

BHASKER B. SHAH,
for Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai.
Purchasers Attorneys.
2305

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VIRCHAND JERAM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned Property. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one Hundred and Four square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and which is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, New No. 48, Old Survey No. 228 and New Survey No. 178 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 481 and New No. 2019 Ward C Street Nos. 237-239 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East and South by the properties of Nowroji Framji Dardwalla on the West by Public Road called Girgaum Road or Breach Gandy Road and on the North by the property of Haji Dawood Esmail, Kerosine Oil Merchant and which said premises are now or lately were in the occupation of the Vendor or his tenants.

Dated this 5th day of July 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2328 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of TRIKAMJEE KALYANJEE, late of Porebunder, Dassa Shrimali Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

Bai RALIYAT, widow of the said deceased of Porebunder, Dassa Shrimali Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazargate Street, outside the Fort, temporarily for the use and benefit of Chhotalal, minor son of the said deceased and Limited to the period of his minority appointed by a Judge's Order duly filed herein ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of June, 1920.

G. B. PANDYA, Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
2321

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 621.

SALE AT 11 A.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of the Big lot of ghee of Assorted qualities. Big lot of Gunny Bags Bales Big lot of Hetssian Cloth Bales, 815 Kegs Red lead 368 Bales of old newspapers big size and 72 Bates of small size newspapers, 22 Kegs and 35 Bags of Rosins said to contain in the godown at the time of fire. (Slightly damaged by fire and water, at the fire of Chinch Bunder.

The sale will take place at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Insurance companies concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th July at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at Chinch Bunder the following:—

A big lot of different qualities of ghee, big lot of gunny bags and Hessian cloth bates, 815 Kegs of red Lead 368 bales of old newspapers, big size and 72 bales of small size newspapers 22 kegs and 35 bags of Rosins, said to contain in the godown, at the time of fire (slightly damaged by fire and water, at the fire of Chinch Bunder.)

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1920.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Crescent House, COLABA.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURES, CROCKERYWARE, AND ELECTRIC ZUMMARS.

Mambasavala & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Crescent House, Colaba, next to Apollo Hotel. The following high-class household furniture, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

Furniture: such as drawing room suites, cabinets, cup-boards, almyrahs, cushion chesterfield sofas, dining-tables and chirs, iron and wooden cots, gramophones, hanging and wall lamps, electric-zummars and table lamps, etc., etc.

Crockeryware: such as glasses, wine-glasses, fancy tea-sets, saucers, bowls, jugs, jars, flower-pots, saucers, cruet-stands, etc., etc.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 9th July, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Aluminium, Pig Metal, Pewter Pig, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvils of softs, a large quantity of Tents I. P. parts, outer and inner and G. S. 160 lbs., and walls, old Spades, Steel cast scrap iron, wrought steel mild scrap, Bellows, Vices, Mamooties, Pawlins of sorts, Cordage, Hemp, Enamelware, wet old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose, old Brass-cooking pots, Doosootie, wool, tanks, wheels of sorts, Bath Tubs, Camp ketties, Drums, Bicycles etc.

Conditions of sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS (BEHIND THE OLD PARCEL OFFICE) G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of piece-goods, leather, machinery, dry fruits, raisoins bags or cotton seeds, bales of gunnies, old clothing, trunks and boxes, shoes, and boots, unbrellas, gum, holdalls, brass, copper, enamelled, tin and alluminium ware moradabad, Tumblers, phynile, paint haberdeshary, sporting goods such as cricket pingpong bats and hockey sticks gram, country and English medicines and various other articles etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery off at the same time.

AUCTION SALE of 369 Bales Narvana Cotton.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. M. Nagarseth, Sons and on account and at the risk of

1 Sheth Shersing Raghuvirsing.
2 Sheth Shersing Dilipsing,
and 3 Sheth Kanaiyalal Bishandayal:
369 bales Narvana Cotton.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1920.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you

Rs. 250.

Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. The purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing.

Price Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY,

Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 5th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indians	..
" " Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	25.48
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	62.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Liverpool, July 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
July	23.76
Aug.	..
Sept.	22.30
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Dec.	20.76
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	20.24
April	..
May	19.75
June	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 5th.

Months.	To-days price.
July	23.69—35
Aug.	23.31—35
Sept.	22.76—35
Oct.	22.17—39
Nov.	21.53—35
Dec.	20.94—40
Jan.	20.69—48
Feb.	20.31—38
March	20.03—36
April	19.81—35
May	19.59—34
June	19.39—31

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, July 6th.

Months	To-day's price.
July	24.09+35
Oct.	22.32+15
Jan.	20.75+16
Mar.	20.20+17

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 6th

M.G. Bengal Good	9.00
" " Fully Good	9.75
" " Fine	10.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.00
" " Fully Good	16.00
" " Fine	16.00
" Broach Good M.G.	16.85
" " "	19.35
" " "	19.85
" Scinde Good	8.82
" " Fully Good	9.57
" " Fine	10.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 6th.

Futures at New York July	33.70+1.20
" " " Oct.	33.40+36
" " " Jan.	31.65+40

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 5th.

Banks 2%	58
Bar Silver Spot	58
" 2 months hence	51

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on bear covering and small supplies Quiet. Buyers satisfied.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent from 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days' market loans	5 1/2
Consols 2½%	46 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	55
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans ..	55 1/8
Government Securities 3 %	47 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris France ..	45.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£112 1/2
National Bank	£50 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, July 5th.

Founding Loan 4%	£70
Victory Loan 4%	£76
5% New	£85

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London July 5th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal ..	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£34
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Sellers	£29
Tons of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship July-Aug. Sellers. Steady	£37½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) July-Aug. Sellers	£34
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Paid	£11½
Toria Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Sellers	£31

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£88½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	20
Fine White Java, C.& F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	20/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	20

RUBBER;

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sep. ..	2/0
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Buyers ..	1/11½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July, 7.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 453 for Fully Good Broach July/August, and advanced to Rs. 458. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 456½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 457. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 454½, advanced to Rs. 456½, and closed at Rs. 456.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach .. .. .. July-Aug. ..	456
Fully Good Bengal .. .. .. July ..	205
Fully Good Bengal .. .. .. September ..	219
Fine Oomras .. .. .. July ..	271
Fine Oomras .. .. .. September ..	270
Good Southerns .. .. .. July-Aug ..	400

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 7TH JULY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal ..	.. July ..	286
" " " ..	.. September ..	229
Fully Good M.G. Broach ..	.. July-Aug. ..	457
Fine M.G. Omras	.. July ..	273
" " " ..	.. September ..	231
Good M.G. Southern ..	.. July-Aug. ..	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ..	..	252	232	207	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab ..	..	252	232	207	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	327	292	262	..	"
M.G.Central P No. 1	402	367	337	..	"
M.G.Central P No. 2	367	332	302	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	..	503	433	462	"
M.G. Southern ..	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dholleras ..	..	..	..	..	"
M.G.I Amenar P. ..	..	..	..	..	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, July 7th 1920. 5-30 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Refl. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 76-30 ..	59 0 0	8 12 0
" " Cawnpore 76-30	58 0 0	8 10 0
" Karachi Bangla ..	58 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	11 8 0	12 8 0
" " Cawapere	11 8 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	12 8 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	16 3 0	16 15 0
" Thin ..	15 8 0	16 2 0
Teaseed, White 85-15 ..	93 0 0	19 0 0
" Gajar 75-25 ..	86 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-50 ..	80 0 0	16 4 0
" Black ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts ..	85 0 0	17 4 0
Mowraseed ..	6 0 0	6 8 0
Barley ..	42 0 0	....
Nasturseed ..	55 0 0	11 6 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Linseed Sept.	16 13 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 4 9

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/9½
Bank Demand	1/9 5/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11
Fcn. Demand	340
American Dollars	263
Hongkong "	294
Shanghai "	153
Japan "	153
Singapore "	128

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 7th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	.. No. 10	1 1 0
Saparji	.. No. 10½	1 0 0
Turimbhai	.. No. 12½	1 3 3
Saparji	.. No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	.. No. 40/1	2 14 0
Do.	.. No. 42/2	2 10 0
Do.	.. No. 2/40	2 12 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

July, 7th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass	..3/4	31 0 0
Do.	..1	31 0 0
Do.	..1½	32 0 0
Do.	..1¾	32 0 0
Do.	..1½	37 0 0
Do.	..2	37 0 0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper	..3/4	34 0 0
Do.	..1	35 0 0
Do.	..1½	35 0 0
Do.	..1¾	36 0 0
Do.	..1½	37 0 0
Do.	..2	37 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		35 0 0
Panch teka joint		29 0 0
Copper English Barrs		35 0 0
Brass Barrs		38 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July, 7.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-7-6.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 98-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9, 1/2.
D. D. on London 1/9, 5/8.
Credit 3 Mad/a 1/10, 5/8.
D. D. on Paris Frac. 375.
Credit 3 Mad/a Frac. 440.
T. T. Japan Yen. Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan Yen. Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate S. 3.94.
Paris Cross Rate Frac. 45.90.
London Silver Spot D. 51/1/8.
London Forward D. 50/3/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 91
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 100/12.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 100/8.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Madras 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market closed quite owing to profit taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2500, Bombay Dyeing 3740, Colaba Land 3200, Currimbhoy 1305, Finlay 1360, Kohinoor 3970, M. Petit 5400, New Great 1107½, Pearls 1345, Simplex 855, Swan 1335, Alliance Cotton 365, Century 1275, Coorla 2800n, David 1670, Ind. Malwa 640, Luxmi Cotton 3200, Mayer Sassoon 470, New City 860, Phoonix 1075, Sholapur 14000 Swadeshi 5300, Bombay Cotton 1350, Central India 5380, Crescent 715, Fazulbhoy 1865, Kastoorchad 2400, Fathuradas 2500, Morarji 6000, Pabani 680, Shapurchi 430, Standard 3900, Vishnu Cotton 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 950, B. Burma N. I. 297½, B. Flour 3160, Ind. Cement 510xd., Tata Iron Ordy. 175, Tata Oil 390, Alcock 940, Bt. Burma Pot. 21/8, B. Steam 460, Katni Ordy. 300, Tata Iron Defd. 972½, B. I. G. Ins. 3pr., B. Burma 815, B. Tramway 1080, Bundi Cement 49, Katni Defd. 1550, Tata Hydro 1190, Tata Bank 47/8.

RAIYWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104, Cen. Prov. Ry. 22, Sindh Light Ry. 115, Ahd. Prantij 525,

"INKSPOON"

Fits any Steel Pen Point

SILVER-PLATED NON-CORROSIVE

Any steel pen-point can be transformed instantly into an ideal fountain pen with M. M. "INKSPOON," enabling you to write 500-800 words with one dip of ink.

Avoids constant dipping and prevents ink-blots on book or paper—lasts indefinitely.

The cost is merely an anna per spoon but many Rupees worth of time and energy are saved; also improves one's writing A trial will convince you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sole Agents:—

Messrs. BILLIMORIA & Co.
Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants,
No. 121, Dhobitalao, and at
Princess Street, BOMBAY—2.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,
General Shaw. Merchants,
LAHORE.

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines Stores Provisions and General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Treacher's Heart Labelled Brandy	Rs. 4-8-0 Bot.
Treacher's Special Liquor Brandy	Rs. 5-10-0 Bot.
Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky	Rs. 4-4-0 Bot.
Peter Walker Leger Beer	" 0-12-0 Bot.
Best Quality Champagne	8-0-0 Bot.
Best Ceylon Tea ..	" 1-4-0 Lb.
Supari Tooth Paste ..	" 0-14-0 Pot.

MYSORE AGUR BATTIS.

Amber Bathi per seer, Rs. 8, 6, 4, 2.
Ananda Bathi, per seer, Rs. 20.
Jayvaji Bathi, per seer, Rs. 6.
Musk Bathi, per seer, Rs. 4.
Cavet Bathi, per seer, Rs. 3.
Sugunda Dhoop, per seer, Re. 1.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO.,
State Perfumers, Bangalore City.
2058

Hoshiarpur 67, Upper Sindh 75, Amritsar Patti 94, Sialkote 73, Tapti Valley 570.

MILL-STORES.

July 7.

The activity in Cotton-heals continues unabated. Several merchants who expect the market will go to Rs. 3 continue holding the stock. There has been a very good demand consequently, from both the mills and merchants. Moreover, the quotations from England have touched nearly 80d. and also, the exchange has shown considerable weakness, as a result of which the tendency is evidently upward. Reeds, too have no downward tendency. Leather sundries continue steady with every possibility of further rise. Wooden sundries are quite firm with no rise in values. The quotations are as follows:—

Heads Rs. 1/14/0 to Rs. 2; Reeds, Rs. 0/2/0 to 0/5/0; Roller cloth (K) Rs. 7. Pickers No. 4, Rs. 75/8; Picking Bands-hairy Rs. 8; Shuttles 13s (Jap), Rs. 7/10.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting re: Lord Meston's Committee Recommendations Town Hall, 6 p.m., Sir N. G. Chandavarkar to preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Lecture for ladies on "The Vanita Vishram, its Aim, object, and scope and its present activities" at the B. P. Women's Council Hall, Science Institute, 6 p.m.
Prof. Karve's public lecture on "The Indian Women's University, in the Library Hall of the S. S. League Parel settlement, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 10.

The s.s. "Nellore" with homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 11.

First of the series of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" by Dr. S. J. Jhirad, at the Israelite School, Mazagon, 4 p.m.
Quarterly General Meeting of motor divers Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at noon.

MONDAY, July 12.

Dr. R. C. Rawley's public address on the "Inter-relations of Science and Industry" at the annual meeting of the Indian Guild, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. H. P. Thackersey to preside.
Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji's public lecture on "Electioneering a Municipal Problem" at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat presiding.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	12.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	5.00	13.20
Madras Mail..	5.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.30
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

PINTO—July 7th, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. C. D. Pinto, Professor, St. Xavier's College. Deeply mourned. Funeral will leave her residence 47-49, Kalbadevi Road to-day at 9 a.m. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 12th Instant at 11.45 a.m. (S.T.).

CITY MORTALITY.

Tuesday's total mortality in Bombay was 83. On the corresponding days of the last year and 1918, the figures were 155 and 184 respectively.

FATIMABIHI ROGAY DISPENSARY

During the month of June last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8,452.

TOWN HALL MEETING

Arrangements have been made to reserve the first row of the seats in the body of the Hall for ladies at the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to-day.

RATHESTAR MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Mr. Permes (H. S. Mistry) will deliver a public lecture in Gujerati on "Human Religion" at the Banaji Fire Temple, Churni Road to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) accompanied by devotional music and songs when Mr. B. V. Shah, will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE LATE MR. K. R. MITRA

A condolence meeting in honour of the late Mr. K. R. Mitros will be held, under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsir League, at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday next at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat will preside and among the speakers will be the Poetess Mrs. Laxmibai Tilak, Dr. Miss Kashiba Navrange, the Rev. J. F. Edwards and Mr. G. M. Thange.

ACCIDENTAL FATALITY.

Ganoo Bali, a cooly, was yesterday charged before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Esplanade Police Court, with causing the death of Govind Dhondo, another cooly, by a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

The evidence showed that the accused along with other coolies including the deceased, was engaged in removing cotton bales in a godown in Wardhan Lane, on Monday last. The accused threw a bale from a height and it fell on the deceased killing him on the spot.

During the course of the hearing of the case, the question arose whether the accused threw the bale without due attention and warning and as the evidence of other coolies was conflicting, his worship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

FREE ACCOUNTANCY CLASS.

The Bombay Clerks' Union has recently opened a free accountancy class in the Charni Road Municipal School, Girgaum, (opp. Dr. Parmanand's Dispensary) to coach up students for the Senior Examination in Accountancy of the London Chamber of Commerce. The class is conducted by Mr. Dahyaram F. Pandit. Those who wish to attend should register their names at the above address between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

The following are the handicaps for the second day's Bangalore Races to-morrow.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Antic 9-7, Bunter 9-5, Cistern 9-4, Verres 9-3 The Square 9-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-13, Barsen 8-7, Tete Monte 8-5, Ballynacura 8-0, Ben Gill 7-13, Abajala 7-13, Cerago 7-12, Japanette 7-9, Warrier Queen 7-7, Sibell De Langton 7-2, Moas Pride 7-0, Partial Eclipse 7-0.

THE LEONIDAS PURSE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Red Duke 10-9, Maple 9-0, Munro 8-12, Cecidon 8-10, Gobble 8-7, Black Top 8-4, Better Luck 7-5, Good Luck 7-3, Q.L. 7-2, Conductor 7-0, Cultivator 7-0, St. Tyrist 7-0.

THE LAL BAGH PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Myran 9-2, Abajala 9-0, No Ball 9-0, King Melton 8-12, Ben Gill 8-12, Nile King 8-12, Kitty O'Hara 8-11, Avon 8-11, Ozorina 8-9, White Bell 8-9, Cerago 8-5, Lavenir 8-2, Japonette 8-0, Dialect 8-0, Belle Chance 8-0, Silk and Scarlet 8-0, Flying Foe 7-9, Sibell de Langton 7-5, St. Pol 7-2, Lord Robert 7-0.

"H" AGRAM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Avon 9-0, King Melton 9-0, Koras Darling 8-12, Rose Bud 8-9, Lavenir 8-7, Belly Macad 8-4, Dara Bay 8-2, Belle Chance 8-0, Nortia 7-11, Water Lily 7-11, Dorando 9-7, St. Pol 7-2, Atlantz 7-0, Polar Star 7-0.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. (A Division).—Distance 1¼ mile.

Mechanic 9-7, Fusilier 8-12, Reuter 8-7, Peshwa 8-7, Long Boat 8-4, Arab Knigh 8-2, Silver King 8-0, Naseebdar 7-13.

THE ARABIAN PLATE (B Division).—Distance 1¼ mile.

Keynote 9-0, Colonial 9-0, Charley Grey 8-12, Le Grand 8-12, Varlet 8-7, Canada 8-4, Salim Pasha 8-0, Moonlight 7-0, Sheik 7-0

THE ULSOOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mundrah 9-0, Little Wonder (1) 8-12, Berintha 8-12, Barib 8-2, Hypothia 8-0, Q.L. 7-4 Nellie 7-0, Biddy 7-0, Turkish Flag 7-0.

SCRATCHINGS IN 2ND DAY'S EVENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

Following horses been scratched from the second day's Bangalore races to-morrow.

H. H. MAHARAJA'S CUP:—Antic, the Square, Bally-Nacura, Abajala, Cerago, Japonette, Warrior, Queen, Sibel-de-Langton, and Moas Pride.

LEONIDAS PURSE:—Conductor and Cultivator.

LALBAGH PLATE:—Abajala, King, Melton, Ben Gill, Kitty, O Hara White, Bell, Cerago, Dialect and Flying Foe.

AGRAM PLATE:—King, Melton, Rose Bud.

ARABIAN PLATE (A Divi.):—Fusilier.

ARABIAN PLATE (B. Divi):—Keynote. Salim Pash, and Sheik.

ULSOOR PLATE:—Garib and Q. L.

KEPT UNDER RESTRAINT.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE PROVES FATAL.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Walabhadas Goverdhandas aged about 32, who was a singer at a temple. He was taken to his nephew's house at Mandvi and he became violent; he was afterwards found in the gutter and he has removed from there; he died in the hospital subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the spine resulting from his having fallen whilst trying to escape by means of a rope, from a house in which he was kept under restraint.

"TIMES PRESS STRIKE"

A correspondent writes:—The effect of the interview Messrs. Lukhmidas Narayenrao Kulkerny with the Business Manager of the "Times of India" on Wednesday (30th June) was not so favourable as had been anticipated. As per Mr. Tairsee's suggestion (a) 7½ per cent. has been granted up to Rs. 100 and 5 per cent. from Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 200 (b) the question of fifteen days' leave on half pay if not full pay has been put off till the Managing Direrter's return from leave. (c) no pay for the strike days (d) And all men who have gone on strike, excepting the discharged man on the 19th June, to be reinstated. But on Monday, the 5th instant. Mr. Narayenrao Kulkerny saw the business manager and his request at least to permit the dismissed man to resign his appointment of his own accord either from the 21st of June or before the 10th of this month, has been granted with permission to receive his pay up to the end of this month and to have his full contribution to the Provident Fund. The men on strike are now nonsidering whether they should return to work.

KHORIL SHOOTING CASE.

(Associated Press.)

SILCHAR, July 6.

The Khoril shooting case came up again today for hearing before the Deputy Commissioner. As claimed by the accused to be tried by a jury, the court summoned five European and five Indian jurors of whom only the five Europeans were chosen by lot. Of these five Europeans four are planters and one a merchant. Before proceeding with the case, the defence pleader, the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda drew the attention of the Court regarding the appearance of the Hon. Babu Akilchandra Dutta who appeared on behalf of Gangadhar, the complainant. Mr. Chanda said that under the law the case for the prosecution should be conducted by the Public Prosecutor. The Court decided that the Public Prosecutor should be asked to conduct the case and the Hon. Mr. Dutta withdrew from the court.

The case will be taken up to-morrow.

The Chief of Jamkhandi, The Nawab of Savanur, The Thakor Saheb of Palitana, Kumar Shri Shivasinghji of Jamnagar and Shaikh Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd held a Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday evening.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 6th July, 1920, should be regarded as a Non-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the programme of the Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff at the Town Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, to protest against the Meston Committee's recommendations:

RESOLUTION NO. I.

"That Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar do take the Chair."

Proposed by: Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
Seconded by: Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart.

RESOLUTION NO. II.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly protests against the recommendations of the Financial Relation Committee that the whole of the Income Tax proceeds be credited to the Central Government of India, thus depriving this Presidency of its most important progressive head of revenue and injuring financially the prospects of the New Provincial Council."

Proposed by: The Hon. Mr. A. H. Froom.
Seconded by: Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
Supported by: The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. K. Natrajan.

RESOLUTION NO. III.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay adopts the representation (which has been published) to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India and empowers the Chairman of this meeting to forward it to him and to send copies to the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay."

Proposed by: Sir Dinshaw Petit.
Seconded by: Sir Stanley Reed.
Supported by: The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

RESOLUTION NO. IV.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay accords a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.B., the Sheriff of Bombay for convening this meeting."

Proposed by: Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.
Seconded by: Mr. Narottam Morarji.

RESOLUTION NO. V.

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay offer their cordial vote of thanks to Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar for kindly presiding over this meeting."

Proposed by: The Hon. Mr. Macnaughton.
Seconded: The Hon. Mr. Sheriff D. Canji.

BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. M. A. Hameed in your to-day's issue on Japan and the Turkish settlement is quite timely. I would earnestly urge the wholesale boycott of Japanese goods for more fundamental reasons than those adduced by Mr. Hameed. Some of your readers may remember the review of Mr. A. M. Pooley's book "Japan at the Cross-road" which appeared sometime ago in your Sunday edition. In that book, as your reviewer points out, the author has effectively pricked the Japanese bubble. According to Mr. Pooley, the Japanese commercial morality has reached the lowest depths of degradation. Japan's toiling masses are little better than slaves; sweating is rampant in all the industries. The Japanese have become too grossly material and a get-quick-rich mania has overspread the land. The Japanese oppression of the Koreans has been notorious. Things have been done by Japanese interlopers in that wretched province before which the Punjab atrocities are almost humane. Following the example of Germans in South-West Africa, the Japanese in their lust for valuable camphor almost decimated the native population of Formosa. The Japanese policy in China has been so dishonourable that the long-suffering Chinese have been driven to a boycott of Japanese goods. There has been little or no protest from Indian leaders of thought at these Japanese misdeeds—a fact which is not to their credit. The Japanese have taken the fullest advantage of the shortage of goods which the war created. They have been employing all the arts of dumping learnt from their German tutors to flood the world with their shoddy. India particularly has been their dumping ground bleaching powder which is half lime, flimsy toys, short-lengthed cloth, wretched pottery are among the many things for which helpless India has been squeezed by Japan. The Japanese tariff arrangements are most unfair to other countries. Ten years ago, Japan used to import yarn from India, today Japanese yarn is being hawked about in our bazars and is freely taken up. The Japanese are making frantic efforts to capture our yarn trade with China and they would have succeeded but for the innate conservatism of the Chinese. The Japanese tax all foreign yarn and cloth so as directly to encourage home manufacture and discourage import. Had ours been a purely nationalistic Government, as the late Mr. Gokhale was always urging the present Government to be, our very first economic proceeding would have been to put a heavy tax on all Japanese goods, which are a menace to our rising indigenous industries. So long as our fiscal arrangements are not in our hands, a wholesale boycott of Japanese goods is the only alternative. A sentiment should be fostered that it is highly unpatriotic for an Indian merchant to deal in the goods of a country like Japan which has imbibed all the vices of the Occident and retained none of the virtues of the Orient.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. A.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps a lecture with the aid of Magic Lantern slides will be delivered by Mr. Jhabwalla on "Saintation" and "How to avoid diseases" in the following places.

To-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Wilson High School Hall for boys.

To-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Chanda Ranji Girls' High School for girls.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF EDITOR.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad disposed of a case in which a notice was issued at the instance of Mr. Meherjibhoy P. Madon, Editor of the "Prajamitra and Parsi", an Anglo-Vernacular daily paper, against Mr. Erachshaw R. Hirji Behdin, Editor of the Kaisar-i-Hind, a vernacular weekly of Bombay, to show cause why a process should not be granted against him under the charge of defamation.

The complainant appeared in person while Mr. K. Nariman, pleader appeared for the respondent.

The complainant alleged that as the the Editor of the "Prajamitra and Parsi" it was his duty to deal with among other questions, questions of Zoroastrian religion and history and to fight against superstitious customs and beliefs alien to the Zoroastrian religion. Some time ago a protest was raised in some orthodox Parsi quarters that the Zoroastrian religion was in danger because an aeroplane was seen flying over the Parsi Towers of Silence and that Government should be approached with a request to issue an order that no aeroplane should fly within an area of a mile from the Towers. The complainant then discussed the subject in his paper and showed that the cry was ridiculous and insulting to the fair name of the Zoroastrian religion. He also pointed out that as aeroplanes were necessary for military defence and as the sight of the Towers was the best observation place in Bombay from the military and defence point of view, a "reformer" and "fanatic" cry like that might force the Government hands, and they might ask the community to remove the Towers from their present situation to some far away place. Thereupon among others, the respondent who was the editor of the Kaisari-i-Hind, began to attack the complainant fiercely and for want of other words called him (complainant) a 'pro-crematorium reformer' and also insinuated that he was opening the eyes of the Government or rather pointing out to them the reasons why they should do away with the Towers.

The complainant thought that to call him a 'pro-crematorium' reformer was repulsive to his religious convictions and lowering him in the eyes of his community.

The Magistrate having read the cuttings of the articles of both the papers, placed before him and after hearing the arguments put forward by both parties, discharged the notice and dismissed the complainant.

His worship remarked that the first point to be observed was whether the expression complained of was used in reference to the applicant. He had very carefully read the article in question and he was of opinion that the expression did not refer to the applicant personally but referred to the paper, he edited. In a newspaper duel those who attacked and gave blows should be prepared to receive as much, if not more than they gave and it was idle to complain of defamation when some bitter expressions were used by one's opponent. There was no doubt that the applicant also attacked bitterly those who represented the matter of the aeroplanes to the authorities and also a large portion of the Parsi Community. If in reply equally bitter expressions were used by the opponent either towards his paper or his views he had no right to complain unless of course, the language exceeded the ordinary bounds of controversy or decency.

NO PURCHASE OF WHEAT.

GOVT. CONTRADICTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The Government of India announce that there is no foundation for the rumour current in the press and elsewhere that they have begun to purchase wheat for export. No such purchase has been made either by or on behalf of the Government.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Simla received a fall of no less than five inches of rain yesterday night. Three Indian Khalassis belonging to the electric department of the municipality were unfortunately killed in a land slide at the Court Hill near Blessington. Considerable damage to private property is also reported.

RIOT IN JUTE MILL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A somewhat serious riot took place in a jute mill in Howrah on Monday evening. Mr. Kyd, an European assistant and six coolies were injured. They were removed to the Howrah hospital. Two of them are lying in a precarious condition.

GUJERAT RAJKINGA MAND EVL.

A meeting of the permanent committee of the Gujerat Rajkeya Mandal will be held at 3 p.m., (S. T.) in the Home Rule League Office, Nadiad on Sunday the 11th instant to consider the advisability of boycotting the reformed Councils in connection with the Punjab.

SALE OF BENARES OPIUM

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Out of three hundred chests of Benares opium offered for sale, yesterday, only one hundred and fifteen chests were sold there being no buyers for the rest. The amount realised was Rs. 5,75,125. The highest price offered per chest was Rs. 5,025, the lowest price Rs. 5,000, and average was Rs. 5,002.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

"PUBLICATION" OF ALLOTTEES' NAMES.

AN INSTRUCTIVE LIST.

The Government of India, as our readers are aware, have agreed to publish the names of allottees of Reverse Councils. This "publication" is done by pasting a notice containing the names on one of the doors of the office of the Deputy Controller of Currency. For the benefit of our readers we have got these names copied. The following is the list for Thursday last which will give food for thought to those who know something about financial operations in Bombay and, incidentally, of the manner in which their discretion to allot the sales is exercised by the authorities:—

Thursday, the 1st July, 1920.

Immediate sales:—	£
1. Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal	10,000
2. Bank of Baroda	10,000
3. Bank of Bombay	10,000
4. Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Works	10,000
5. National Bank of India, for Delhi Branch	9,000
6. Mr. Phirozshah Merwanji Dalal	10,000
7. Mr. A. P. Sabawala	10,000
8. Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart	10,000
9. Messrs. J. Duxbury & Co.	8,000
10. National Bank of India for Amritsar Branch	10,000
11. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co.	7,000
12. Mercantile Bank of India	10,000
13. Agents, the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	6,000
14. The National Bank of India, for Karachi Branch	10,000
15. The National Bank of India, for Bombay Branch	10,000
16. Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co.	10,000
17. Messrs. Rustomjee Dadiba Dalal	10,000
18. Mr. R. E. Sasen	10,000
19. H. W. Sasoon	10,000
20. Capt. E. V. Sasoon	10,000
21. Sir Edward	10,000
22. Mr. J. E. Raymond	10,000
23. Mr. M. E. Sasoon	10,000
24. Comptoir Natunal d'Escompte de Paris	10,000
25. Sazuki & Co.	9,000
26. Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.	10,000
27. Messrs. M. B. Ghandi & Co	10,000
28. Bank of Taiwan	9,000
29. Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	10,000
30. The Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay	9,000
31. Yakohama Specie Bank, Rangoon Branch	8,000
32. Yakohama Specie Bank for Bombay	9,000
33. Sumuotomo Bank	8,000
34. Bank of India	10,000
35. James N. Rose	7,000
36. Messrs. D. D. Patel & Co	10,000
37. Messrs. Rale Brothers	10,000
38. Messrs. Cox & Co.	8,000
39. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for Delhi Agency	9,000
40. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for Karachi Agency	10,000
41. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for Bombay Agency	10,000
42. Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.	10,000
43. Imperial Bank of Persia	10,000
44. Messrs Premchand Raichand & Sons	10,000
45. Hindusthan Spinning and Weaving Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10,000
46. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	10,000
47. Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.	10,000
48. Mr. R. D. Tata	10,000
49. Tata Industrial Bank	10,000
50. International Banking Corporation	10,000
51. Mr. Arthur Paine.	6,000
52. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co	10,000
53. Mr. A. G. Raymond	9,000
Deferred:—	
54. Alliance Bank of Simla	7,000
55. The Bombay Improvement Trust	8,000
56. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000
57. Sir D. M. Petit Bart	10,000
58. Bombay Co. Ltd.	10,000
59. British Burmah Petroleum Co.	7,000
Total	5,53,000
Total of immediates	5,45,000
Total of deferreds	70,000
	6,15,000

GUJERAT EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

DONATIONS.

The following sums have been donated to the Gujerat Educational League, through Mr. K. M. Khandwala:—

	Rs.
Dolatram Kashiram and Co.	500
Khimchand N. Bhavsar (Life Member)	125
Ratanchand Khimchand Motishaw (Life Member)	125
Gangabai Gangadas Rangildas	125
Hansray Pragji Thakersey (Extra Instalment)	100
Khandwala Brothers	100

It is understood that Mr. B. S. Kisch (U.P.) has been appointed Controller, Clearing House, Enemy Debt.

FATE OF TURKEY.

ATTITUDE OF INDIAN MOSLEMS.

WILL IT LEAD TO ULTIMATE DISASTER?

LORD RONALDSHAY'S WARNING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Replying to the addresses of welcome given by the public bodies in Krishnagar on the occasion of his visit his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay referred at length to the attitude of the Indian Moslems towards Turkey and said:—

"You have reminded me and indeed I was not oblivious of the fact that the fate brought upon Turkey by the folly of those who persuaded her to throw in her lot with the enemies of our common Empire is a source of profound sorrow to the Mahomedans of India and I hasten to say that I have the deepest sympathy with every Moslem in Bengal whose heart is stricken with grief at the thought of his own religionists in this their hour of trial and abasement. But while I sympathize with every Indian Moslem whose heart is afflicted with feelings of genuine sorrow by these events, I cannot for a moment sympathise with those who are seeking to induce the Moslems of this country to set foot upon a path which, while it cannot possibly lead to any amelioration of the fate of Turkey, must inevitably end in leading the Indian Moslems themselves down the slippery slopes of disaffection to the ultimate disaster. It is unfortunate that at times of political excitement actual facts of a situation are too often obscured and men's judgment are clouded by wild and baseless rumours which impose upon their credulity. For example I was told not long ago that a statement was being circulated among villages in Eastern Bengal to the effect that it was the intention of the Government to compel the Mahomedans to say their Jumma prayers on Sunday instead of on Friday and to give up reading the name of the Sultan of Turkey and to substitute that of the King-Emperor in its place. Such a story is so absolutely ridiculous that I find it difficult to understand how any one could believe it. Yet I am told that many people did believe it and I take this opportunity, therefore of declaring once and for all that it is wholly untrue.

STORY OF SHEIKH-UL-ISLAM.

Then again I was told that many Mahomedans in this presidency have been much perturbed at the statement which appeared in the newspapers a short time ago that the Sheikh-Ul-Islam had been arrested by the British authorities and deported from Constantinople. I made enquiries as to the truth of this story and the reply which I received is interesting as showing how easily such stories arise. The Sheikh-Ul-Islam had not been arrested or deported. He was indeed discharging the duties of his office in complete freedom and security. What had happened was that a year before, a person of the name of Hairi Effendi who had been Sheik-Ul-Islam was arrested and deported at the request of the Turkish Sheikh-Ul Government itself and on this slender foundation was based the story that the present Sheikh-Ul-Islam had been arrested.

ANOTHER RUMOUR.

Let me refer to one more rumour of the most serious character which has been circulating in some parts of this Presidency. It is to effect that a portion of the sacred Kaaba was destroyed by the British. I do not know who were responsible for giving currency to this story. But who ever they were, they were guilty of a monstrous and cruel lie. The facts are these. The Turkish troops in the Fort at Mecca in their attempts to overcome the Arabs who had rallied round the Shariff, bombarded the Mosque containing Kaaba. One of the Turkish shells actually struck the Kaaba, burned a hole in the Holy Carpet and killed nine persons who were kneeling and offering prayer. On the nature of this irreligious outrage on the part of the Turkish troops, I refrain from making any comment. But I am entitled to protest with all the emphasise which I can command against the British being accused of committing an outrage which was in fact committed by the Turks. I have mentioned these rumours because they have been brought prominently to my notice. I dare say, there are many other stories equally devoid of truth to which my attention has not been drawn and my counsel to the people of this presidency is that they beware lest they be decieved by such falsehoods. Let them judge the position in the light of their own daily experience. Let them ask themselves whether as a result of the Turkish peace terms they have suffered the smallest interference with their religious observances in the town or the village anywhere throughout the length and breadth of this country. Let them ask those who have performed the Haj how the present lot of the pilgrims to the Holy places compares with their lot before the war. I have no fear the answer which all honest men will have to make to these questions, and if it is the fact that you do enjoy as you always have done, and as I venture to predict, you always will under the British rule, the complete religious liberty, then this further question inevitably suggests itself: Who is best discharging his duty towards God and man He who spends his time moving over the land stirring the muddy depths of the waters of hatred and strife or he who fearlessly and honestly performs the duty which devolves on his co-operating gladly with all who have for their object the welfare of their fellow men. I leave the answer to this question to the judgment of the people.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 8, 1920.

A FRESH CURRENCY INQUIRY

In their dogged pursuit of the phantom of the stability of exchange, the Government of India are no nearer the goal with the rupee fixed at a sterling value than when they aspired to maintain 24d. gold parity, with constantly variable rates in sterling. The market rates of exchange are not amenable to Government discipline and have not responded to Government's change of policy. Government will no longer run after the ever-varying sterling rates for 24d. gold, but will stick to two shillings sterling, so far as the recently announced exchange policy will be continued. That is to say, the idea of keeping the rupee at the rate recommended by the Currency Committee, has been abandoned and the Indian standard of value is a certain quantity of depreciated sterling. India has thus no gold standard, but may be said to have a sterling standard when the value of sterling in gold is constantly fluctuating. The instability attaching to the value of the rupee has been so perplexing and irritating during the past four years that in his evidence before the Babington Smith Committee, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams was driven, in sheer desperation, to characterise the Indian monetary standard simply as "the rupee standard." And Government are absolutely at sea as to what should be done to prevent Lord Curzon's "acrobatic feats of the rupee" and to pin it down somewhere, gold standard or no gold standard. Even under the exchange standard, such as we have in India, the gold value of the internal token currency has to be fixed at some rate, and being at a loss to know what that rate should be, Government have given the rupee a sterling value, considerably in advance of the prevailing market rate. The explanation that has been given in justification of this rate, is that it is one at which reverse councils will be sold when sterling returns to the gold parity. It is not an enlightening explanation and does not carry us very far. The rate links the rupee neither to gold nor to sterling and is a halting place arbitrarity selected by Government because apparently they think they must do something in the way of "supporting" exchange.

The market rate of exchange is in the neighbourhood of 21d. while Government's rate is a little less than 24d. At the last sale of reverse councils on the 1st inst., the amount of tenders received by Government aggregated £106 millions against the one million that was offered; and the offer will be repeated next week. Government apparently hope that by persisting in the sale of telegraphic transfers, week after week, at rates a few pence higher than the market rates, the speculators' thirst for profit and remittances will be appeased and that the need for propping up the exchange will shortly disappear. But we do not think that this hope is warranted by the course trade is likely to take in the near future, and Government's policy of making the importer of goods and the remitter of funds abroad a free gift of a few pence for every rupee to be remitted, at the expense of the country, has not much chance of success. In the midst of the dull season which is on us, the exports of Indian commodities will not materially increase while the imports will continue on a pretty large scale. How is exchange going naturally to rise under these circumstances? And how is Government's weekly sale of reverse councils going to help in the matter? But somehow or other, Government seem to feel that it is a fundamental principle of the Indian currency system that a weak exchange must be supported by the sale of reverse councils, by whatever cause the divergence between its fixed rate and the market rate may have been brought about. Some have talked about the necessity of Government keeping reverse councils "on tap"; and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce wants that the amount of the weekly sales should be considerably increased. It also presses that further sales of gold in India should cease and that Government gold should be shipped at once to London to meet the reverse drafts. We hope Government will think twice before taking another leap in the dark and will forthwith give up altogether their sales of reverse councils. All artificial methods of fixing the rupee are bound to fail. Our sterling resources in England have been already considerably dissipated and the shipping of gold from India to London for pegging the elusive exchange, is a counsel of desperation which does not deserve serious consideration. The continued sale of reverse drafts has been rendered possible and has been even stimulated by our large accumulation of sterling resources in London. 'Not only have we these large resources,' said Sir L. Abrahams before the Currency Committee, 'but it is in many ways desirable that we should use them because at present we have an enormous portion of the reserve of the Paper Currency Department in this country in the form of British Treasury Bills.' Now the Karachi Chamber wishes Government to ship gold to London to pay for the reverse councils if the sterling resources there are not adequate to meet the strain. And all this is to be done to support a shifting exchange and to stabilise it at an arbitrary rate!

We have characterised the attempt to stabilise exchange as the pursuit of a phantom. Sir Lionel called it an illusion. He admitted that a stable exchange was a convenience and an advantage to businessmen. But he thought, at the same time, that trade did not suffer in the long run from instability and that it had been found by past experience actually to flourish in spite of it. He remarked in his evidence: 'But I may say that all through my official life, I have thought that persons who spoke of the stability of exchange and thought it were the bedrock on which the prosperity of India rests, were victims of an illusion.' The Currency Committee attached too much importance to this stability, as if it was something that must be secured at any cost. Being obsessed with this illusion, it essayed to fix the exchange at a high rate as a permanent policy. The Secretary of State hastened to adopt the recommendation and we know what the results of that policy have been. Even those who were inclined to approve of the policy recommended by the committee, are now feeling that circumstances have arisen which necessitate a reconsideration of the whole currency and exchange system of the country. The remark we made a few days ago to the effect that a fifth currency committee was already overdue, is now receiving serious support from certain unexpected quarters. From the very beginning we have urged a closer and more comprehensive examination of the Indian currency problem and have deprecated the kind of tinkering and patching that is being attempted. No artificial systems of currency and exchange can succeed or prove beneficial in India. No underpinning and propping of improvised arrangements, designed in theory, to give the Indian people 'what currency they want', gold, silver or paper, but calculated, in practice, to flood the country with a token currency, chained to a quantity of gold or sterling, will do as a remedy. We want a free and an automatic system of currency and exchange. So long as the Secretary of State and his London financial counsellors are not prepared to give that to us, any number of committees may sit and report without any tangible results that will be acceptable to the people. It will, however, be something if Government realise that a reconsideration of the problem is immediately necessary.

THE LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

We earnestly trust the meeting of workers that was held last evening to protest against the manner in which Government have nominated Indian Labour's representative to the forthcoming International Labour Conference will bring home to them the unwisdom of the step they have taken in direct contravention of the League of Nations Covenant, and the expediency of withdrawing the nomination made. The resolution of sympathy with the North West Railway strikers passed at the meeting brought in prominent relief the solidarity and unity of purpose that animate the workers in India as well as their capacity to safeguard their common interests. While we cordially and emphatically endorse the resolutions passed at the meeting, we feel it is due to Mr. N. M. Joshi to protest against certain irresponsible and unfortunate remarks made by one or two speakers in regard to Mr. Joshi's work in connection with the Social Service League—and especially against the insinuation that Mr. Joshi has fought or is likely to fight for the privileges of capitalists. Mr. Joshi has his shortcomings—which of us has not? Mr. Joshi did not fully rise to the occasion as a nominated representative of Labour at the last Conference. But acquainted as we are with the sincere devotion with which Mr. Joshi has, according to his light, served the cause of Labour—especially in connection with the work of the Social Service League—we think it is wrong and grossly unfair to say that Mr. Joshi is capable of betraying the interests of Labour. As a Government nominee he will, we have no doubt, not feel himself free fully and adequately to advocate the cause of Indian Labour. And this is the reason why we are strongly opposed to his nomination. But this is not the same thing as saying that he will fight or is capable of fighting for the privileges of Capital. Mr. Joshi's nomination must be fought on principle. But friends of Indian Labour do not promote its cause by indulging in cheap sneers in respect of an earnest worker in the same cause. Finally, the exclusion of Mr. Joshi from the Sub-Committee appointed at the meeting to organise an All-India Trade Union Congress was, we think, singularly ill-advised.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

The unanimity with which public opinion, both Indian and European, in this Presidency, has condemned the one-sided financial arrangement proposed by the Meston Committee, ought to leave no doubt in the mind of the Secretary of State and the Government of India that Bombay will deeply resent any decision on the lines of the Committee's recommendation, as the arrangement will seriously handicap her for years to come in her struggles for progress. If the division of Imperial and Provincial heads of Revenue is to be on the lines suggested, then, as we have emphasised in these columns over and over again, the bankruptcy of this Presidency—or, in the alternative, its systematic starvation—will be only a question of years. The Imperial Government will have all the cream—nay, they will appropriate to themselves all the fruits accruing from the sweat, as it were, of the labours of the Presidency,—since whatever increased revenues will be received from the industrial and commercial prosperity of this predominantly industrial and commercial province, will go to swell the coffers of the Central Government and not of the Provincial Government, to which are to be reserved such precarious or stagnant resources as those of "Excise", and land revenue. The Income Tax to which this Presidency will contribute a lion's share, ought to be assigned to it, if there is to be any equitable adjustment at all of the finances. We hope the protest which will be going forth from this city to-day on behalf of the Presidency will not fail to secure the redress and the bare justice to which it is entitled.

Notes of the Day.

Perversion of Justice!

The majority of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries appear to be in no chastened mood regarding the Punjab atrocities of last year. On the other hand, any remorse on their side seems to be rather the other way about; they actually regret that there was not enough of "frightfulness" displayed by the authorities last year. The "Pioneer," for instance has been harping on the dire consequences of the "wholesale clemency," shown to the Punjab victims and in its issue of Sunday last writes: "It is indeed an extraordinary reflection on our methods in India that with the type of men pardoned and let loose on society a virulent agitation for the punishment of British officers who did their dut. in suppressing the rebellion should be set on foot, and that these officers should daily be subjected to the vilest abuse from the apostles of disloyalty." These officials had convicted and sentenced to death 108 persons. Of these sentences, only 23 were maintained and the remaining were commuted to transportation in some cases and in the rest to sentences of imprisonment going down to one year. Out of 265 sentences of transportation, only 2 were maintained. 5 were commuted altogether and the rest were commuted to imprisonment varying from 10 years to 1 year. These figures are taken from the minority Report. Imagine the perversion of "British justice" revealed by these figures! Could anything be more "vile"?

A "High-minded" Official.

Here is a type of the "high-minded" officials "who did their duty" in the Punjab last year and whom doubtless the "Pioneer" has in view. Mr. Bosworth Smith, Deputy Commissioner, is, a member of the Civil Service and figured largely during the Martial Law regime. How he did "his duty" at Mariwala has been described by more than one witness before the Congress Committee, which enquired into the disturbances. Tej Singh thus deposed before the Committee:

"Mr. Bosworth Smith went towards the women. He removed their veils and used abusive language. He called them "flies," bitches, she-asses and worse things. He said to them, your skirt will be examined by the police constables. When you were sleeping with your husbands why did you allow them to get up and go?"

Gurdevi, the aged widow of Mangal Jat, gave similar evidence. She said:—

"Reaching the village Mr. Bosworth Smith would round the lanes and ordered all the women to come out of their houses, himself forcing them out with sticks. He made us all stand near the village 'Daira.' The women folded their hands before him, he beat some with his stick, spat at them and used the foulest and most unmentionable language. He hit me twice and spat in my face. He forcibly bared the faces of all the women, and brushed aside their veils with his own stick. He gave me a kick also, and ordered us to undergo the torture of holding our ears by passing our arms under and round the legs, while being bent double."

It is this "high-minded" official who has recently been promoted to a higher rank, no doubt for doing his "duty" so conspicuously and shedding lustre an the eminent Service to which he belongs!

The Spa Conference.

Herr Fehrenbach at Spa spoke a frank word to the journalists. Germany, he said, was prepared to carry out loyally the work of the economic reconstruction of Europe and of abiding by the terms of the Peace Treaty. But the Treaty of Versailles contained stipulations incapable of execution. Anyone who is not engulfed in the miasmic unrealities of ignorant journalism realises that the Treaty cannot be executed. The Germans say that their total national wealth being brought to discharge their liabilities will mean the levy of over 4,000 marks per annum from every German household—a sum beyond their means; but that with increased production, no disorder, and plenty of food, it might be possible to discharge reasonable terms. We are not so sanguine as Herr Fehrenbach. Germany is crippled irretrievably if the terms suggested by the Allies are forced upon her—or as many of them as can be. Germany is like a debtor whose goods have been taken in execution and who is put upon bread and water as a punishment. Intelligent statesmen see the folly of a ruthless peace and shrug their shoulders at the child's play going on in Brussels over the apportionment of the indemnity. But very few of those who have been getting round the Conference table realise that Germany is in a position not only to achieve her own ruin but the ruin of all Europe. Lord Grey, realising the dangers ahead, has called for an international outlook which will suppress in peacetime the art of secret diplomacy which Bethmann-Hollweg on a famous occasion called "the hatching-oven or wars." Apart, therefore, from the immediate question of a clean peace with Germany which recognises the absurdity of excessive reparation demands, the issue of peace and war is still left in the balance by statesmen who fought valiantly in "a war to end all war."

Settlement of Inter-Allied Debts.

At last France has ceased to think for a while of German gold and turned its attention to domestic problems. With the fixed idea of getting everything from Germany and getting it first France had hitherto paid little attention to the state of its finances. It has yet to outgrow its war-spirit. Signor Nitti's injunction as regards the necessity of cultivating the peace-spirit has not, however, been altogether lost upon France. The "Temps" now suggests the settlement of Inter-Allied debts. It has realised that the present uncertainty threatens not only exchange but the relations between Governments. The question of Inter-Allied debts need not have awaited the solution of the problem of indemnities. France's ingenious idea of inducing Britain to accept her share of the highly problematical German indemnity in lieu of the debts she owes to Britain has caused some friction. The suggestions of the "Temps" in short are that no interest should be charged and that the principal should be repayable in thirty years. It would no doubt be a great sacrifice on the part of Britain, but a still greater sacrifice is really required if Europe is to be set on its feet again. Nations cannot be asked to go about for generations with mill-stones tied round their necks. The principle is equally true not merely in the case of French debts but also in the case of German indemnity. There must be cancellation of Inter-Allied debts which are, in most cases, paper debts and every nation should be allowed to begin its new life unburdened by the crushing load of debts. But France should be just and generous all round before she expects other nations to undergo sacrifices for her sake.

Seamen's Conference and the Lascars.

Mr. Cuthbert Laws, a representative of the vested interests, has carried the question of racial discrimination to the deliberations of the International Seamen's Conference being held at Genoa. In the course of drawing up the draft Convention it was suggested that a clause should be put in expressly stating that if a reduction of working hours is granted to seamen the laskars should be included in this grant. Truly the ways of the gentlemen whom Mr. Cuthbert Laws represents are a curiou as they are difficult to follow. While the French, Italian and Dutch Delegates opposed any difference on the basis of nationality, race or religion, or "any rule which might create economic competition between European and Indian seamen," Mr. Cuthbert Laws "emphasised the difference between laskars and Europeans," and proceeded to assert that it was unjust to the laskars to place them on a level of equality! This expert logician, luckily, was defeated by a large majority; but the lesson Indian Labour must learn is this: that as between the workers of India and of Europe there is no question of any discrimination of economic status or individual standing. The fictious barriers of race-prejudice created by a set of exploiting individuals or a class of indusfrial magnates in order to further their own designs are no barriers at all when the exploited of one country meet the exploited of another on a common platform claiming common rights as wronged and suffering human beings.

Japan and Imperialism.

The time has come to speak freely of Japan, but let us not be misunderstood. For Japanest art for Japanese verse, for Japanese culture we have the profoundest respect. When Dr. Rabindranath Tagore visited Japan he was greeted royally. When Yone Noguchi visited England he was lionised by the *litterateur* headed by the Poet Laureate. The fraternity of culture knows no racial distinctions or geographical boundaries. But the picture of Japan as a country of flowers, laughters and dancing geishas is as false a picture as if one were to say of the House of Commons that every member is either a John Bright or an Edmund Burke. The real Japan is a country of horrible slums; of legalised hours of work which exceed even those prevailing in India; of masses of starving workers and of ruthless exploitation of women and children. Those who glory in the beauties of home industries as compared with the ugliness of massed production should pay a visit to Japan where almost every worker's home has been converted into a sweated factory and every factory into a steaming hell. It is no wonder that the slightest rise in the price of foodstuffs provokes serious riot in Tokio as it did on different occasions during the last two years.

Japan Ruler.

But side by side with the poverty and exploitation of the masses goes the militarism of the ruling classes. The horrors perpetrated by Japan in China are matters which are not generally known, but it is a fact of recent history that the Japanese occupation of Siberia was accompanied by the perpetration of cruelties under a strong militaristic regime. The result of a policy of reaction has been internal troubles, constitutional deadlocks, and international entanglements. Japan is now reported to be evacuating portions of Russia but as far back as March 9 Moscow reported that Jausson, the Sovietist, was being authorised to make peace with the Japanese Military staff in Siberia. On the one hand, in spite by the certificate given to Japan by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the world and especially America are looking askance at Japanese aggrandisement, and, on the other hand, Labour throughout the world is strongly suspicious of the activities of the industrial magnates of Japan. The question may arise of a boycott of Japanese goods as suggested by a correspondent to-day (Japan during the war multiplied her trade with India tenfold). But any such action to help the rising masses of Japan against their masters must, as in the case of Hungary, be not the concern of one country alone but of the united strength of the whole Labour movement of the world. The strength that Labour can wield is enormous but Labour to-day is like a giant half-asleep.

THE PRINCE AND INDIA.

MRS. BESANT'S PROPOSAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A resolution was passed, a day or two ago, by the Ahmedabad Branch of the All-India Home Rule League, that no welcome should be given to the Prince of Wales on his visit to India. The resolution shows either ignorance of, or indifference to, the position of the Crown, which is above all parties, and cannot not except in accordance with the advice of its responsible Ministers. A far more serious matter is that such a boycott would be a direct flow at the British connection of which the Crown is the symbol, and a gross insult to the future wearer of that Crown. It may be added that as regards the League, the proposal is in opposition to its second object, which declares that it maintains that connection under the Crown of George V and his successors. Mr. Gandhi is the President of the League, so we may look to him to maintain its constitution, and annul the resolution, or to change the constitution, or to resign his position. Non-co-operation, according to Maulana Shaukat Ali, has a fifth stage beyond Mr. Gandhi's four—the independence of India; but Mr. Gandhi has not, I believe, so far endorsed that view. It is obvious that only those who desire to break that connection can join in an insult to the Crown.

My object in writing to you is to put the exact opposite of the boycotting proposal. I suggest that the people of India should revert to their immemorial custom—seizing the opportunity of the coming of the Prince—to appeal through him to the King-Emperor against his officers, who have abused the trust he had placed in them, and have ill-used and oppressed his people. Over and over again in the past have the people appealed to their Kings against the ill-doing of their officers, and the Kings have listened to their cry. A King is the Fountain of Justice as well as of Honour. When the King-Emperor came here as Prince of Wales, he told the people of Great Britain on his return that the rule of the officials lacked sympathy. Let the present Prince of Wales, on his return, tell the people of Great Britain that what the rule in Northern India lacks is Justice, and that "the tears of the weak undermine the throne of kings." Let him carry back to King George our appeal for Justice. Justice on Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who drove the Punjab to the verge of rebellion by his method of recruitment and his persecution of the educated class; justice on General Dyer, for his deliberate massacre in the death-trap of Jallianwala Bagh, his crawling order, and the other abominations of his military tyranny; justice on Colonel O'Brien, on Captain Johnson, on Mr. Bosworth-Smith, and on the police officers who ordered the torture of his subjects to force them to give false evidence.

Let the Prince carry our message to the Throne, the message of an outraged Nation. Let us welcome him as we welcomed his father as Prince and again as King. Let us view him to understand our shattered faith, but our yet surviving hope and love which whisper that the Occupant of the Throne—which India helped to save, and which his son will one day ascend because her sons died in its defence—will not be deaf to the message brought to him by that same beloved son; that he will remember that according to his Christian faith, Kings are God's messengers and bear not the sword in vain, but should use it to strike down the evil-doers, the oppressors of their people.—Yours, etc.,

ANNIE BESANT.

DEEP WOUNDS IN INDIAN HEART.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

DR. FEHRENBACH ON TREATY STIPULATIONS.

CAN SHE DISCHARGE HER FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

Spa.—In the course of a speech to the journalists Dr. Febrenbach declared that Germany was ready loyally to work at the task of economic reconstruction of the world and in the carrying out of the Treaty of Versailles within the limits of their possibilities. He emphasised these last words saying that the Treaty contained stipulations incapable of execution. The limits of Germany's capabilities depended primarily on internal tranquillity. Germany still contained a great number of unemployed which explained the recent disorders. The chief need was to increase production, which had hitherto been insufficient for feeding people and importation of necessary supplies from abroad. When this was achieved he hoped that the economic renaissance of Germany would enable them to meet the financial obligations arising from taxes and enable them to assume in some measure the reparation charges. He was most satisfied at this opportunity of discussing face to face with the Allies the economic capacity of Germany in connection with reparation. The Germans were ready, he said frankly to show their books to the Allies and to submit documents which had not been specially prepared for the occasion.

AGENDA OF SPA CONFERENCE

STATEMENT BY DR. FEHRENBCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

The Spa Conference agenda has been prepared in the following order:—Disarmament, Reparation and War Criminals.

Dr. Febrendach declared that the Germans met the Allies on the basis of absolute loyal acceptance by Germany of the Treaty of Versailles. The Conference then adjourned until Tuesday afternoon awaiting the arrival of the German Minister of Defence.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 7.

A telegram from Spa says the conference has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon. It was proposed to discuss disarmament to-day but, Geesler who is apparently still the Minister of Defence, had not arrived and the other German delegates declined to discuss the question in his absence.

MERITS OF PEACE TREATY

GERMANS NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO DISCUSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 4.45 p.m., July 7.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Evening Standard" at Spa, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Germans would not be permitted in any way to discuss the merits of the Peace Treaty and would not be allowed in any sense to treat it as a scrap of paper, but they would be allowed to discuss the method of carrying out the Treaty.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

BELGIUM'S CLAIM FOR FIRST IN INSTALMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

[illegible] course of an interview [illegible] ister of the Interior said [illegible] t on which the Government [illegible] promise was their priority [illegible] dment of two and half mil[illegible] arks in gold from the first [illegible] Germany.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM.

[illegible]ED FOR ECONOMIC [illegible]ABORATION.

[illegible]'s TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 7.

[illegible]ncial memorandum pre[illegible] to the Peace Conference [illegible]any's pre-war national [illegible]liard gold marks, where[illegible]ss of the colonies, mer[illegible]ers, it could not be es[illegible]an a hundred milliards,

HUNTER ENQUIRY.

LORD SYDENHAM ON VALIDITY OF ITS JUDGMENT.

REFLECTION ON MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

Writing in "The Times" to-day Lord Sydenham referring to Mr. Montagu's reported statement in the House of Commons that the occurrences at Peshawar and Calcutta last year were so unimportant as not to call for any investigation by the Hunter Committee expresses the opinion that it is difficult to understand this statement as the Calcutta disturbance synchronised with "open rebellion" in the Punjab. Also there were more people killed than in Lahore. The narrowing of the Hunter enquiry and the refusal to take vitally important evidence has effectually destroyed the validity of their judgments. None reading the report can form any idea of the extent, careful planning and the danger of conspiracy, the existence of which, for obvious reasons, they failed to discover.

U. S. PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

MR. COX NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

San Francisco.—Mr. Cox has been nominated.

DEMOCRATS' NOMINEE.

MR. MACADOO AT TOP OF BALLOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 7.

San Francisco—The result of the 24th ballot was Cox 429 votes, McAdoo 364, Palmer 178 and Davis 54.

The result of the 25th ballot was Cox 424, McAdoo 364, Palmer 169 and Davis 58.

The ballots were then uneventful until the 29th when owing to a break among the Indiana delegates the figures were Cox 404, McAdoo 394, Palmer 166 and Davis 63.

McAdoo took the lead at the 30th with 403, Cox having 400 votes, Palmer 165 and Davis 58.

At the 32nd McAdoo had 421 and Cox 391.

TRIAL OF EX-KAISER.

AN IMPRACTICABLE SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

Replying to a question Mr. Bonar Law stated that the suggestion to establish an allied court, in Holland to try the ex-Kaiser was impracticable.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT

YET TO BE SUBMITTED TO MEJLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July, 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Persian Government which signed the Anglo-Persian Agreement had resigned and a new Government had not yet been formed. The British Government had repeatedly urged the late Government to submit the Agreement to the Mejlis and still held that this course should be followed.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Harmsworth said he did not think that the fall of the Government was due to their signing the Agreement.

from which foreign debts of between eight and ten milliards must be deducted. The memorandum emphasises that Germany's economic recovery is impossible without financial recovery. It asserts that a financial burden of sixty milliards with taxation would mean an yearly impost of 4,400 marks on each household .It is pointed out that in 1918, eighty-one per cent. of the Prussian tax payers had an income of under three thousand marks. The memorandum concludes by emphasising the necessity of economic liberty and economic collaboration with other peoples.

GERMANS EXEMPTED FROM REPATRIATION BY GOVT. OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that four Germans interned in India had been exempted by the Government of India from repatriation against the views of the local Government. The reasons for exemption of two had been published. The other two were, firstly, a son of a Frenchman born in Germany. Aged 59. Has not been in Germany since he was 13. Has an Anglo-Indian wife. His son served in the British Army; secondly, a lady of 61. Left Germany when seventeen. No connection with Germany. Has British sympathies.

WILL BRITAIN HEAL THEM?

VOICE OF INDIAN WOMEN.

PROTEST AGAINST MAJORITY REPORT

Under the auspices of the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, a public meeting of the women of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay, yesterday, to protest against the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee. Mrs. Jaiji J. B. Petit presided and there was a large attendance.

On the motion of Mrs. Ichchhabehen Bhulabhai Desai, seconded by Mrs. Raiji, Mrs. Jaiji J. B. Petit was elected to the Chair.

MRS. J. B PETIT.

Mrs. Petit, addressing the assembly, said they had met there that afternoon to perform a very important duty. They would be failing in their duty which they owed to their Motherland if, at times like these, they did not stand side by side with their brethre Dealing with the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee, Mrs. Petit said that that report was based on a number of false assumptions, chief among which was that the situation in the Punjab prior, to the introduction of the Martial Law regime resembled a state of rebellion endangering the whole country and that, therefore, the authorities were in the main justified in the strong measures that they then took. The Indian members of the Committee entirely disagreed with this Majority conclusion and had cited instances in support of their finding. Those who understood the temperament of the Indian people would agree with the conclusion arrived at by the Indian members, and would reject, as merely imaginary, the Majority talk of there having been a state of rebellion. Under this belief of a state of rebellion the Committee had defended those officers who had been guilty of wrong-doing in the Punjab, and it was, therefore, the duty of the women of India to protest against letting those officers go scot-free, so as to render impossible a repetition of the things that had happened in the Punjab. It was greatly to be regretted that H. E. the Viceroy failed to grasp the situation in that province last year, and allowed his subordinate officers to do what they liked. In order that such things might not happen in the future it was essential that those officers, who committed wrongs or allowed others to commit them, should be adequately punished and the public should express its opinion in this connection in the clearest terms. A discussion regarding the Punjab affair would shortly take place in Parliament, and an attempt was being made to prejudice Parliament in favour of the wrong doers and to set these up as "heroes who had in a great crisis saved India and the Empire." The people of India should do their utmost to frustrate this attempt and it was, therefore, that they had met there that afternoon to protest against what had happened in the Punjab.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant said differences of opinion might arise in regard to other things, but as regards the atrocities in the Punjab no difference of opinion could exist among the people of India. It was a good omen that they, representing many communities in this city, should have met there that day, because in Bombay, whenever the women of Bombay had met on previous occasions, they had carried to victory whatever question they had taken up. One notable instance of this was their agitation in regard to the question of Fiji which brought about the cancelling of indentured labour in that country. In womanhood was enshrined the power of victory, and when women gathered together in support of righteousness that cause was sure to be victorious. In this case, they wanted no mercy, clemency or pardon but wanted justice from Government in order that wrongs might be redressed and evil doers might be punished for the wrongs they had done. Rulers had no right to forgive the wrongs done to the people, and by the way they punished the doers of wrong, would the weak be protected against a repetition of those wrongs in the future.

Scandalous ill-Treatment.

Proceeding Mrs. Besant said the massacre side of the Punjab atrocities was not the worst of it. Men could die but once and death could only slay the body, but dishonour slays the soul, and some of those who perpetrated the atrocities in the Punjab not only killed men but sought to dishonour them. Some of the noblest sons of India were insulted in every mean way which a cowardly mind could design. Some officials wanted to stain their souls, but the stain was worse on their own souls than on those whom they scandalously ill-treated and whom they tried to humiliate and make feel contemptible. If those officials were not punished, nobody could be safe against a repetition of the atrocities that had been committed.

"Counts of Violence."

They, therefore, could not stand aside. What one made so indignant about the report of the Hunter Committee was its racial arrogance, the feeling that English life was more precious than Indian. In the eyes of the Committee, colour seemed to decide the sacredness of honour and life. She should have amended the resolution strongly, saying that every sentence that had been passed by the Martial Law Courts should be quashed for these Courts had been no courts of justice but had been courts of violence, trying men in batches of 30 and 40, allowing no time to the accused to make their defences, and not attempting to separate those who might have been guilty from those, who were innocent.

How World's Welafre can be bound up.

Concluding Mrs. Besant said she stood for the connection between England and India, in spite of all that had happened, because she believed that in the unity of the two nations was bound up the welfare of the world. Because she possessed a spiritual civilisation, India had survived every contemporary and was still alive with a mightly future stretching before her. She has never forgotten that spirit was greater than matter, and she was fit to lead the world and spiritualise the civilisation of the West. She (the speaker) believed in the great union of India and England resulting in the welfare of the world.

MR. M. K GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi asked the assembly to read the Congress Sub-Committee's report on the Punjab atrocities carefully. He dwelt upon some of the happenings revealed in that report, and said the women of Bombay might perhaps wonder and enquire what he was trying to talk about, for they might argue that here in Bombay they could move about with perfect freedom. But those who argued in that fashion lost sight of this, that things which had come to pass in the Punjab might happen in Bombay provided circumstances became identical. Besides their duty should not be confined merely to the preservation of their own safety, but, taking a broader view of it, they should try to ensure the safety of others as well. They should feel the wrongs done to their sisters and brethren of the Punjab as if they themselves had been subjected to those wrongs, and it was their duty to protest with all the emphasis at their command, so that a repetition of the Punjab atrocities might be rendered impossible either in that Province or any other part of India. If they wished to maintain their pride in India's supreme civilisation they would have to show to the world that the soul power of India's womanhood was greater than the physical strength of those officials who had perpetrated the atrocities in the Punjab. They must stand by the side of their husbands, brothers and sons and insist on their getting the Punjab wrongs redressed

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya said the times had change and it was a change fo which they ought to be greatly thankfu that the hearts of the people of one province of India went out in sympathy to their afflicted brethren in another part, though they themselves might not have personally suffered under a Martial Law regime. This expression of the sympathy of the ladies of Bombay would be a great comfort to their unfortunate sisters of the Punjab who had suffered last year on account of their husbands, sons and brothers. If only a tithe of what had befallen the Pujab had happened, to Englishmen the walls of Westminster would have resounded with the echo of the angriest denunciations. The women of India must make it known to the women of England that the Punjab happenings had made a deep wound in their hearts, which could only be healed if the British authorities meted out adequate punishment to the perpetrators of the atrocities.

LADIES' PROTEST

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mrs. Tapibai S. Motiwala, supported by Mrs. Kasam Ali, Mrs. Sunderbai Hansraj, Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, and Miss Baiai Palamkote, and carried:—

"This meeting of Bombay Indian women representing all classes is of opinion that the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee is absolutely unjust, one-sided and one which greatly underrates the sufferings undergone by the men and women of the Punjab. This meeting believes that a repetition, of the atrocious conduct displayed by the officers in the Punjab, will make it well high impossible for the men and women of India to preserve intact their manhood and womanhood, and they will be reduced to a position unbefitting human beings. This meeting, therefore, unanimously resolves:—(a) that both the Viceroy and Sir Michael O'Dwyer should be considered as the primarily responsible parties; (b) that all those high and low officers who have either failed in discharging their duties, or have acted unjustly or cruelly, or are responsible, directly or indirectly, for the slaughter of innocent human lives should be dismissed from their service and the Government should take proper legal steps against them; (c) that all the amounts exacted under cover of indemnity or otherwise, from the innocent men and women, should be refunded; (d) that all the officers, whom the Congress Committee have found to be guilty *prima facie* of receiving bribes, should be prosecuted."

Second Resolution.

On the motion of Mrs. Lilavanti Kikabhoy Premchand, seconded by Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat, the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting tenders its grateful thanks to the Congress Committee for their Report and to the Indian members of the Hunter Committee for the brave stand they have made."

On the motion of Mrs. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by Mrs. Tarabai Nabar, the meeting authorised the President to send the above resolutions to the proper authority.

Vote of [illegible] President.

On th[illegible] of Mrs. Chandabehen Thakored[illegible] by Mrs. Nanibehen Gajjar, a[illegible]hanks was accorded to Mrs. Pe[illegible] at the meeting, and the [illegible]ted.

TURKEY AND PEACE TERMS.

DAMAD SHERIF PASHA PESSIMISTIC.

HIS APPEAL TO NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, July, 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

Constantinople.—Well-informed circles state that Damad Sherif Pasha has telegraphed to the Porte from Paris expressing himself a pessimist with regard to the chances of the securing modification of the peace terms and emphasising that the situation of the Turkish delegates in Paris will be gravely affected if the Turkish Nationalists persist in their uncompromising attitude.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER LEAVES MARSEILLES.

RECHID BEY BECOMES PRESIDENT OF DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 7.

Paris.—The Turkish Grand Vizier and a part of the Ottoman peace delegation are leaving Versailles for Constantinople on July 6th. Rechid Bey becomes president of the delegation.

JAPAN WITHDRAWS TROOPS FROM BAIKAL REGION.

SITUATION DIFFERENT IN MARTIME PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 7.

Tokio.—It is officially announced that Japan has decided to withdraw her troops from the Baikal region the necessity for protecting the Czecho-Slovaks having ended but the situation in the maritime provinces is different owing to the murders of the Japanese and the Bolshevist menace of the coast town. Therefore the Japanse garrisons are being maintained at Nikolaievsk etcetera until a Russian Goyeriment in Siberia has been formed.

BRITISH TREASURY MEMORANDUM.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July, 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 7.

In the course of a memorandum the Treasury gives interesting comparison between the actual expenditure during 1[illegible]-14, and the estimates of expenditure for 1919-20. For instance the national debt expenditure was £24,500,000 as compared with £335,000,000 the fighting services cost £76,027,000 as compared with £289,170,000 civil services £35,005,000 as compared with £555,626,000 the Revenue Departments £29,460,000 as compared with £61,260,000 and the gross expenditure £207,817,0000 as compared with £1,282,198,000. It is pointed out that 1920-21 estimates, contain expenditure of £341,613,000 including £123,235,000 on the war pensions balance being mainly grants, subsidies and advances for which there was no provision before the war.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY GOES TO BRUSSELS FOR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy goes to Brussels for the conference on July 22nd.

His brother Mr. Rahimtullah in returning to Bombay in August and will be a candidate for the seat of the Millowners' Association in the Indian Assembly.

GREEKS OCCUPY EDREMIO.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS IN RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 7.

"The Times" learns from Smyrna that after heavy fighting the Greeks have occupied Edremio. The Greek losses are small. The Nationalists are in full retreat and have suffered many casualties.

GREEK TROOPS ENTER DARDANELLES.

GOING TO MARMORA PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 7.

"The Times" learns from Chanak that eleven Greek and British transports with twelve thousand Greek troops have entered the Dardanelles, their destination presumably being the Marmora ports.

NEED FOR BRITISH SUPPORT TO GREEKS.

TO ENSURE FREEDOM OF STRAITS AND FULFILMENT OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

Replying to Lt.-Col. L'Estrange Malone, Mr. Bonar Law said that British naval and military support to the Greeks against the Turks would be confined to what was necessary to ensure the freedom of the Straits and the fulfilment of the peace terms. The reinforcements, which had been sent to Constantinople, were intended solely for that purpose.

WHY ALLIES ARE RESISTING TURKISH ATTACK.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

Replying to a question Mr. Bonar Law said that the Allied were of course assisting in resisting the attack.

Lt.-Col. Malone:—Have the Turks been informed what the Greeks and the Allies are fighting for in view of the fact the Turks have not yet signed the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was handly necessary if somebody attacked you that you should explain to him why you hit him back.

CHINESE LABOURERS IN SAMOA.

QUESTION OF RE-INDENTURE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July, 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 7.

Replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Kiley who complained of the reindenture of Chinese ladourers in Samoa before the issue of a mandate Col. Amery emphasised that the matter was entirely within the control of the New Zealand Government. The Imperial Government had never at any time been responsible for the administration of Samoa. He did not doubt that, any representations from the Samoan chiefs against the Chinese would receive the fullest consideration from the New Zealand Government. Colonel Amery declined to submit the question of forbidding Chinese indentured labour in the mandated areas to the Council of the League of Nations.

TEA DUTY.

LABOUR MOTION FOR ABOLITION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

In the House of Commons during the budget discussion the Labour motion for abolition of the tea duty was defeated by 242 votes to 45.

EX-INDIAN POLICE OFFICER FOUND SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

Mr. Robert Charles Rogers formerly of the Indian Police, has been found shot dead at Eastbourne wi[illegible] revolver in his hand.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. JOSHI'S NOMINATION.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Union, the Bombay Dock Workmen Union and the Bombay United Textile Workmen's Union, a largely-attended meeting was held at Parel for the purpose of electing delegates for the International Labour Congress and meeting the representatives of the North-Western Railway Association and showing sympathy towards the North-Western Railwaymen, now on strike. Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee presided.

The President said whenever men went on strike they struck work because there was some grievance. No man would willingly give up his work and court starvation. A new spirit had arisen among the workmen in India, and it was their ardent desire that this spirit should not die an early death for want of proper support from other parts of India. He hoped that they would do their best to help the North-Western Railway men. The second question they had to consider was about the election of a representative to the International Labour Conference. They had been given the right of electing their own representative, and, however, fit the person nominated by the Government might be, so long as he was not of their choice he could not really be said to represent their interests. A Government nominee could never be their elected representative.

The Lahore Strike.

A representative from Lahore, Sardar Basarat Singh then explained the causes of the Lahore strike. He said the terms of agreement, on which the men returned to work were not kept by the authorities and were flagrantly violated by them. He asked for the support of Bombay men to their brethren in the Punjab to the best of their ability.

Sympathy with N. W. Railway Strikers.

Lala Lahwardas said the attitude of the Agent of the N. W. Railway has been such as to discourage all unions and all unity among the workmen. They must consider that, whether they were living in Bombay, or Madras, they were all parts of the same body economic and when one part was injured other parts also suffered. They were all Indians and it was their duty to help their brothers of the Punjab who had come to Bombay to ask for their moral and material help. He then moved the first resolution:

"That this meeting of the organised workers of Bombay, expresses its fullest sympathy with the North-Western Railwaymen for the high-handed and unjust treatment meted out to them by the Railway authorities who have been guilty of a clear breach of faith, firstly in dismissing again the seven workers whose reinstatement was the condition of the strikers' return to work and secondly in refusing to honour the terms offered by the Agent with regard to the strikers' privileges etc."

Mr. Kharkar seconding said if they did not support their brethren in their lawful rights, then other people would not help them. It was not a fight between the N. W. Railway men and their workmen, but it was a fight between Labour and Capital and it was only proper they should help them. Their one object was to make Labour realise its rights and for that purpose the meeting was held.

Let Bombay help Punjab!

Let the Bombay men give up their enjoyment for one day and let that money be paid towards the help of the Punjab men. (Cheers.). The dockyard men were quite prepared to give up a day's wages for their brothers of the Punjab, and he promised to do his best on behalf of the fellow-workers in the Dockyard. (Cheers.).

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Viceroy's attention Drawn.

Mr. Desai moved the second resolution:

"That this meeting urges upon H. E. the Viceroy and the railway authorities to show every consideration to the men and bring about an early solution of the situation in order to avoid further complications in the interests both of the State and the country and that it authorises the President of the meeting to send this and the above resolutions to the authorities concerned."

He said although they were doubtful of the Viceroy's intervention still it was their duty to draw his attention to the gravity of the situation.

It was only seconded and passed unanimously.

Bombay's contribution.

"That this meeting resolves to call upon all workmen in Bombay to contribute one day's wages towards the relief fund of the North-Western Railway strikers and requests all sympathisers of Labour to contribute generously to the said fund."

Mr. Ginwalla said people never struck work for the mere pleasure of it. There must be some deep-seated grievances underlying the trouble. He did not think the Agent was right in acting as he did after the definite promises he gave to the men. The funds of the N. W. Railway men had been depleted and they had come to Bombay to ask for the help of their fellow-workmen in Bombay. They were not only fighting their own battle, but the battle of Labour all over India, and if they helped them liberally he firmly believed that the opposition would soon break down.

Mr. Gokhale seconding said they in Bombay had experience of strikes of long duration, and they had also suffered for their rights. He asked them to do unto others what they would want others to do unto them. The resolution was then passed.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. NOMINATION

Mr. V. M. Powar, moved:

"That this meeting of the organised workers of Bombay and the delegates present protests against the unconstitutional nomination by the Government of India of a representative of the workers of India to the International Labour Conference and the Commission of Enquiry in direct contravention of articles 389 and 412 of the League of Nations-Covenant and asserts the distinct right of the workers to elect their own representatives and advisers. In pursuance of the right given to the workers this meeting urges the Government of India to withdraw the nomination of Mr. N. M. Joshi and send in his stead a duly elected-representative of the organised workers of India."

He said if they did not fight for this most important right of theirs they would never deserve any. The Social Service League was built and is working with the help of capitalists, and they must look with suspicion at anything which comes from capital. Mr. Joshi might be an estimable man, but he was not their representative and the workmen of Bombay did not want him to represent them. They wanted men who had worked for them, felt for them, suffered for them and sacrificed for them. He hoped they would accept the resolution.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi seconding said although there was no hurry for them to choose a representative, the Government was compelling them to submit their names before the 10th of the current month. Hence the hurried meeting of last night.

Mr. Dhondu Tandulker supported, and the resolution was adopted.

Labour's Representation.

Mr. Raoot then moved:

"That this meeting of organised workers representing numerous Trades-Unions, Trades-workers appoint Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor as their representative to the International Labour Conference and Messrs. D. Chaman Lall, B.A. (Oxon) and Dr. D. D. Sathaye as the two advisers to be appointed under the term of the League of Nations Covenants."

He said it was most important that they should choose the best men to represent them, and the right men also. He knew the representative Mr. Ginwalla personally, and no better person could be chosen by them. They had not to look to the caste or creed of their representative, but they must choose the best man. From the experience they had of Mr. Joshi's work at the last Conference they were constrained to say that he did not possess their full confidence, although he admitted that he had worked for them to some extent.

Mr. Kharkar seconding said if they sent Mr. Joshi to the Conference, he was afraid that instead of defending their rights and fighting for them he might fight for the privileges of the Capitalists. Such a representative they did not want. Mr. Ginwalla was well-known to them, and he need not say much about him. He was their truest friend. (Cheers.). Mr. Chamanlall had much experience of Labour organisations, and had worked with the Trade Unions in England, and was also Secretary of the Union in Lahore. (Cheers.). Dr. Sathaye had worked for them day and night, given them medicine in their sickness, and succoured them when they were in difficulty. (Cheers.). He did not think there was a single workman among them who did not know Dr. Sathaye. (Cheers.). He, for one, did not think that Mr. Joshi was at all fit to represent their interests at the International Conference.

Mr. Laxman supporting said he had not had the privilege of hearing Mr. Joshi lecture to them, but if Mr. Joshi did not represent the Labour in India he asked why on earth the Government should incur so much expense in sending him. He heartily supported the resolution on behalf of the Bombay Postmen.

The resolution was passed.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla moved:

"That this meeting resolves to hold the first All-India Trades' Union Congress at Bombay in August next and appoints the following members of the Reception Committee:—

SUB COMMITTEE.

President:—Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. V. M. Pawar, Mowji Govindji, Kanji Dwarkadas, F. J. Ginwala, V. G. Dalvi, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Messrs. Maneklal Premchand, Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee, S. G. Banker, Mrs. Anusuyabai Sarabai, and Mrs. Avanthikabai Gokhale.

Secretaries:—Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, Chaman, Lall, and Anantaram.

Asst. Secretaries:—Messrs. Venkatesh, Dhondu Tendulker, M. R. Kasare, Vamanrao and Lakshman Parab."

He said Bombay was great on account of its industries and Labour was responsible for that. India could only be great in the future by its industries and Labour would play a great part in that renaissance. Without Labour nothing was possible in this world.

Bombay Workers' Committee.

Mr. Chaman Lall moved the second resolution:

"That this meeting appoints the following gentlemen to act as a Provisional Committee of the Workers of Bombay charged with the object of forming the Provincial Federation of Bombay Workers."

It was necessary, he said, that there should be a Provincial Union in every province to represent their interests. Only the wearer knew where the shoe pinched, and therefore, they should send only such men as would really represent them and feel for them.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatker seconded and the resolution was passed. The same Committee was appointed for this purpose.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

LATEST CABLES.

* * * * *

London, July 6th—The Admiralty has ordered the sale of eighty-five destroyers.

* * * * *

London, July 6th—A Constantinople message to the "Daily Mail" says that the Turkish reads supported by the inhabitants have occupied Beicos on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus opposite to Allied headquarters on the European side. Fighting with British and Greek troops ensued, British warships bombarded the rebel positions and the Allies withdrew.

* * * * *

Sanfrancisco.—The Democrat Convention adjourned for four hours after the thirty-sixth ballot, the result of which was:—McAdoo 399; Cox 377; Palmer 241.

* * * * *

London, July 6th—"The Times" says that the Turkish defeat at Balikesar was more complete than was at first reported. There is little expectation that the Turkish forces cut off in Troad will be able to escape. The Turks are retiring in the direction of Brusa where a stand is expected and the Greeks are in pursuit.

* * * * *

London, July 6th—Home-killed meat was recontrolled yesterday, the first time since 1917. The prices immediately advanced forty to one-hundred per cent. and buyers at Liverpool boycotted the supplies.

* * * * *

London, July 6.—At a meeting of the Shell Petroleum Company Sir Marcus Samuel announces his resignation of chairmanship. He is succeeded by his son Captain Samuel.

* * * * *

London, July 6.—The Perth correspondent of "The Times" describing the acciden to the Prince of Wales' train, says that th Prince's saloon toppled over and the Princ climbed through the window smilingly, chaffing the railway authorities for providing an incident not mentioned in his programme which had relieved the monotony of his task.

* * * * *

Brussels.—The newspaper "Soir" learns that Italy in return for the acceptance of ten per cent. share of German indemnity has demanded the occupation of the district of Heraclea and priority in Hungarian and Bulgarian indemnities, and the abandonment by Britain of the part of the debt owed by Italy.

* * * * *

Washington.—Sir Auckland Geddes on behalf of the City of London presented a Sword of Honour to General Pershing at the British Embassy. He said that Britain would not forget those who had proved themselves friends in the hour of need.

General Pershing accepted the sword in the name of the men of America "who with the men of Britain and our other Allies brought new victory to our race and all those seeking liberty."

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

CONFERS LL.D. ON THE QUEEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 8.

The King to-day laid the foundation-stone of the extension of University buildings at Edinburgh, after which the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Queen.

The King in a speech said that at the time when the Prince of Wales was receiving a universal welcome in the British Dominions it was appropriate that Their Majesties should renew their acquaintance with the great Scottish seat of learning which, perhaps beyond all other Universities, attracted to itself the aspiring youth of the Empire. He hoped that the pathways of peace and prosperity would be inaugurated in the new building.

AFGHAN GARRISON OF MAZAR-I-SHERIF.

REPORTED MUTINY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

The "Pioneer" says that, among the latest information received from Peshawar, is a reliable report of a mutiny among troops of the Afghan garrison of Mazar-i-Sherif, which lies only 45 miles south of the Bolsheivik frontier post of Termez.

(Mazar-i-Sherif is a town in Afghanistan, east south-east of Balkh.

Termez, is in Bokhara, Russian Central Asia.)

CALCUTTA CHALLENGE FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In the Challenge Football Shield Competition, two matches were carded for decision but the D battery R.A.A. not having arrived, their game with E. I. R., Asansole fell through. The first R. W. Fusiliers playing on Dalhousie ground beat E. B. R. after a tame game by one goal to nil.

A Calcutta, message of July 7, says the Exchange bank telegraphic transfer closing rate is one shilling ten and half pence. and demand drafts one shilling ten and five eight pence. (A. P.)

His Excellency the Viceroy will hold an investiture at the Vicegal Lodge on Tuesday, October 12, at 9-30 p.m.

LOANS TO CHINA.

FORMATION OF NEW CONSORTIUM.

SHANTUNG QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN DIET.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 6.

The Japanese Consulate-General has received summaries of important speeches delivered on July third in the Diet on foreign and commercial subjects.

Hara, Premier, said the special session of the Diet being brief in duration the Government intended to propose only bills whose early passage the interest of the nation demanded, viz., those concerning national defence, increase of salaries, revision of pension system, and development of national power, of our foreign relations. He said the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was under serious consideration of the Government. The question of Chinese loans, the Government was gratified to note, has been solved by the formation of a new consortium, but the question of Shantung is still unsettled, due to the failure of the Chinese Government to accept the proposal for negotiations. The events at Nicholaevsk were extremely heart-rending. The Government lamented the fate of those who fell victims of atrocity and honour of the nation. Naturally they demanded positive action. Therefore the Government have decided to take such course as was announced in the statement published to-day. The Government have come to a decision in conformity with the previous declarations to evacuate those districts in Siberia, where the presence of Japanese troops is no longer needed.

He then spoke a few words respecting the present financial conditions of the country with particular regard to adjustments of prices. The Government was careful to follow the policy of avoiding such measures as might cause general depression by abruptly interfering with the existing economic arrangements. Despite that caution it is regretted financial difficulties have recently been experienced. But the Government are doing their best to remedy the situation and to secure financial stability.

VISCOUNT UCHIDA.

Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, said:—What calls our attention first is matters connected with the Treaty of Peace with Germany and the many measures to be taken by the Government and the various negotiations to be prosecuted with Foreign Governments. In this regard, the most important are those relating to the settlement of the Shantung question. A statement having recently been published by the Foreign Office concerning this question, I shall refrain from going again over the same grounds. You may have learned therefrom that Japan is desirous of entering into negotiations with China respecting the restoration of the leased territory, Kiauchau. But, unfortunately, the Chinese Government does not find itself in a position to accept our offer because it has not signed the German Peace Treaty and because of internal political conditions. Much as they regret this the Japanese Government are none-the-less prepared at any time to negotiate with the Chinese Government, should the latter desire it. Next I beg your leave to pass in review questions of the new consortium for China and the Siberian situation. To begin with the consortium on the one hand, negotiations have smoothly progressed between the banking group of Japan and the representatives of the American group who recently came to Japan and who seems to have previously reached to some understanding with the French banking groups, on the other hand frank exchange of views between this Government and other Governments concerned had led to a full appreciation on the part of the latter of the claims of Japan in regard to her national defence and economic existence. Thus a stage has now reached where the organisation of the new consortium is about to be completed. I presume you are already acquainted with the details of this matter through the statement given out by the Foreign Office some time ago. I shall, however, for your information, briefly review the data contained in that statement on the question of organisation of a new consortium, consisting of the Japanese, American, British and French banking groups. The representatives of the American group came to the Deccan last March, with the specific purpose of negotiating matters. The perfect understanding was reached between them. The understanding was further confirmed by the exchange of notes on the 11th May. It has ever been the endeavour of this Government, in matters connected with loans to China, rigidly to follow the policy of concert with other powers interested. It was in that spirit that Japan participated in the organization of the old six powers into consortium of Japan, Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and Russia. True to that policy, Japan has remained to this day a member of the old organization, though the American groups soon withdrew and Germany was expelled therefrom as a result of the great war.

THE NEW CONSORTIUM.

Japan, however, did her best to try to persuade the American group to re-enter the old consortium, when the question arose of making an advance of five million pounds to the Chinese Government. She again put forth her utmost efforts to bring about perfect accord between Japan, the United States, Great Britain and France. It was thus in keeping with her traditional policy that Japan promptly gave her approval, in principle, to the proposition of a new consortium. The plan for organising a new consortium for loans to China with Japanese, American, British; and French banking groups as its members was first proposed in June, 1918. At the instance of the American Government, it was suggested that all loans to the Chinese Government or those guaranteed by the Chinese Government, which were to be raised by public issue, whether they were of political or of economic character, should be pooled and come within the business scope of the new consortium. The scheme was in due course subscribed to by the respective Governments concerned. The representatives of the banking groups of the four powers mentioned conferred in Paris in May, 1919, and an agreement largely on the basis of the American proposition was adopted on the main points relative to the organization of a consortium. The agreement was submitted for confirmation of respective Governments and the banking groups. Japan, therefore, caused a new banking group to be formed in order to participate in the proposed organization. Other three powers likewise gave confirmation to the Paris agreement. The fundamentals of the new consortium were now defined and agreed upon. It has throughout been the heartfelt desire of the Japanese Government that by the creation of a new loan organization, needless financial competition among nations in China should be terminated, thus not only promoting the prosperity of China herself, but also advancing friendly co-operation among the nations concerned. It was a manifestation of that desire on her part that Japan some time ago took upon herself to invite the American group to re-enter what was once a six-power group. Such being the case it was only natural that Japan should give her willing consent to the American proposition, looking as it does to the enlargement of field co-operation among the powers concerned, and promotion of their concert in China, while, however, other powers concerned can afford to look upon the question of the new consortium solely or mainly from the standpoint of business interest, it is otherwise with Japan inasmuch as her vital national interests are apt to be involved. Being contiguous to China, Japan has to take into consideration the requirements of her national defence and economic existence in dealing with problems such as under discussion.

JAPAN'S PECULIAR POSITION.

The special and peculiar position of Japan and the powers concerned have hither to shown willingness to appreciate. The Japanese Government, however, in confirming the Paris agreement, considered it advisable to arrive at a more definite understanding on this point with the Governments interested. Frank exchange of views with American, British, and French, Governments has resulted in a full appreciation on their part of the main purpose of the Japanese proposals, which had in view, the securing of our national defence and safeguarding of our economic existence. Three Governments expressly declared to the Japanese Government that they not only contemplate no activities inimical to the vital interest of Japan, but they were ready to give general assistance which would be deemed sufficient to safeguard those interests. Confident that the spirit of their proposals was completely understood by the powers interested the Japanese Government decided finally to confirm the agreement of parts and the result is the understanding, just referred to, between the representatives of Japanese and American banking groups. Similar understanding will soon be entered into between the Japanese and British and French groups.

As for the scope of the activities of the new consortium, it is understood that not all loans to China, but only such as are made direct to the Chinese Government or are guaranteed by them which will be raised by public issue are to be exclusively reserved for the consortium and that consequently loans to the Chinese capitalists or corporations are left outside the scope of the consortium.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

I shall now, with your permission, proceed to the situation in Siberia since the downfall of the Koltchak Government. The influence of the Bolsheviks has steadily been in the ascendant in the districts, east of Baikal, such towns as Blagoveschensk, Nikolsk and Khabarousk, having one after another fallen into their hands during January and February of this year. In Vladivostock was established in the latter part of January the provisional Government which seems to have succeeded in maintaining a degree of discipline, so far not surpassed by any of the other Governments interested. Frank exchange of views with American, British, and French, Governments has resulted in a full appreciation on their part of the main purpose of the Japanese proposals, which had in view, the securing of our national defence and safeguarding of our economic existence. Three Governments expressly declared to the Japanese Government that they not only contemplate no activities inimical to the vital interest of Japan, but they were ready to give general assistance which would be deemed sufficient to safeguard those interests. Confident that the spirit of their proposals was completely understood by the powers interested the Japanese Government decided finally to confirm the agreement of parts and the result is the understanding, just referred to, between the representatives of Japanese and American banking groups. Similar understanding will soon be entered into between the Japanese and British and French groups.

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MASSACRE AT NICHOLAEVSK.

The town of Khabarousk again constitutes a point of strategic importance on way to the province of Saghalien. In view of these considerations the Government, as announced in the statement to-day, have decided to maintain a sufficient number of troops in this district until peace and order shall have been fully restored. In reviewing the Siberian situation it is a sad and a painful duty for me to speak of the massacre at Nicholaevsk. Investigation by authorities has so far failed to bring light on the details of what happened there. Such information, however, as has been gathered from various sources has been given out in public statements from the time the reports were received of the imminent gravity of the situation at Nicholaevsk. The Government did everything possible to acquire exact information of the Japanese residents. Unfortunately the event happened at the time of the year when communication with these ice-bound regions is next to impossibility. As soon as the Smur and sea route beca... Government despatched wa... contingents, and officials o... duty of investigation. The... Nicholaevsk on the third ... find that all of the seven h... men, women and children ... cred in an atrocious way. ... instance in our history of ... nese being massacred in a... dealing with this cruel ev... ment have determined the... most suitable and proper ... In the absence, however, ... to which representations ... has been decided to occup... in the province of Sagha... time as there may come ... timate Government to m... settlement of the matter ... the problems the outline ... just laid before you. I ... scious of lively discussion ... at home and abroad on ... under serious considerat... ment.

NO SECRET TREATY IN PEACE TIME

LORD GREY'S ADMISSION.

"THINK INTERNATIONALLY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 11 a.m. July 7.

Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the British Institute of International Affairs formed for the study of national policies, Lord Grey said that the Government should give it clearly to be understood by the world that they were not in time of peace to have secret treaties. He had himself been a party to making some secret treaties but that was in war-time and he would suggest that it should be regarded as a fair rule of foreign policy that there should be no secret treaties in peace-time. If we wanted to keep the peace of the world in future we had not only to think nationally but internationally as well. One of the great lessons of the war was that thinking nationally without thinking internationally led to a disaster. Before the war Germany was thinking more intensely nationally and less internationally than any country in the world and it led to a disaster.

Mr. Balfour cordially supported Lord Grey.

Mr. Clynes on behalf of the Labour Party emphasised Labour's increasing interest in foreign affairs. He said that Labour should be possessed of the fullest possible knowledge of these questions.

HUNGARIAN BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

FIRM ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 7.

The Hungarian boycott continues despite all attempts at negotiation. Menwhile no Hungarian food is reaching Austria while Buda Fest is glutted with foodstuffs. The attitude of the Hungarian Government appears to be firmly to resist. Responsible Hungarian officials declare that the principle at stake is one of prime importance.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE'S TRAIN

NOBODY HURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 7.

A telegram from Bridgetown, Western Australia, says an accident occurred to the train in which the Prince of Wales was travelling whilst rounding a curve. Two of the Royal saloons were thrown off the line, but nobody was hurt.

BRITISH EMPIRE TIMBER EXHIBITION.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT ON AFFORESTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July, 5.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 7.

The British Empire Timber Exhibition was opened this afternoon in London by Prince Arthur of Connaught. A most representative collection of timbers is displayed. The Prince in the course of a speech, referred briefly to his impending departure for South Africa where, he said, he would do his utmost to foster and encourage affore-station. He urged that every dominion required the far-sighted policy of forest conservation. The experience of the war had taught how large a part timber played in the equipment and movement of armies and the danger of dependence on foreign sources. He pointed out that in 1913, ninety per cent. of timber came from abroad. He welcomed the members of the Empire Forestry Conference which was meeting simultaneously with the Exhibition. The Conference would discuss the responsibility of the State for Timber production the question of technical forestry also the possibility of establishing an Imperial Forestry Bureau.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the House of Commons during the debate on the Budget Mr. Chamberlain announced that he proposed to reduce the fifty per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the sparkling wines to 33 1/3 per cent.

PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY

CONVENED BY THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE

Meston Committee's Recommendations

Thursday, July 8th 1920, at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

President :—Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker,

Speakers—The Hon. Mr. A. H. Froom, Mr. J. B. Petitt, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, The Hon. Mr. MacNaughton, Mr. K. Natrajan, Sir Dinshaw Petitt, Sir Stanley Reed, The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Joseph Baptista and others.

NEEDS OF STUDENTS.

AMAZING CIRCULAR OF NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

STUDENTS' CONVENTION AT BARODA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. V. D. Mazumdar, chairman of the reception Committee of the 3rd convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation :—

The federation was started in the year 1917, and the first convention met in the December of the same year at Bombay. After weathering many trials and storms e movement may be now shid to have blished itself and the clouds that at- d its birth have now rolled away. We eager that Baroda should have the of holding the third convention for easons than one. In the first place on the eve of immense development educational life of India. We are ur political house in order, and minds are earnestly engaged, o reorganize our educational truly progressive lines which will untry, into line not only with ught of the West but also with results of our olden civilization. been a pioneer in giving uni- ion in India. She has also in the matter of giving in- tion on indigenous lines and edium of our mother tongue. of the education and welfare been one of her most signal Her College, her Museum, Gallery, and last but not the ensive network of Libaries in their respective spheres. precincts of these noble halls, it ms appropriate that the sittings ntention should have its venue. is sacred, as it is noble and ideals for which we stand are more ways than one. Our work r brings in bold relief the im- of co-operative organizations like at Baroda started a hostel for ating college students. We could this hostel for long for want of d we appealed both to the Govern- d the general public to help us in our efforts. The social service done by the federation members and the students all over the presidency is recognised by one and all. The famine work done by both Surat and Baroda students has won appreciation and confidence of the public. Surat students gave about Rs. 800 to the cheap grain shops and thus did a great service to the famine stricken people. The reconstruction lectures organised by the Baroda branch of the federation has done a great educative work. Ladies and gentlemen, despite all this sacrifice of ours, our ideals and our bonafides are still looked on in certain quarters with suspicion and others do not even omit to subject us to hostile criticism and condemnation. Our Poona and Ahmedabad brothers are very unfortunate in this respect. We do not know why the public and Government authorities are not in sympathy with our noble aspirations.

Some of our urgent needs that claim our serious attention at present should now be mentioned. The inadequate hostel accommodation for University students is a standing complaint now for so many years. Students cannot get accommodation in the existing hostels and as the means of many of us are poor, we have either to give up our studies, or resort to wretched slums and filthy and unsanitary quarters. Students here are liable to catch diseases, including even consumption that most dire of all human disesses. Ladies and gentlemen, can we afford to lose our young men like this? Have we not men sufficiently rich and with open hearted philanthropy to come to the rescue of our fellow students.

A second question of importance is the matter of conscience in regard to religious education in missionary colleges. There is no doubt that all over India the Religion of Christ is held in with very great regard, but that is no reason why it should be taught compulsorily to students other than Christians in institutions which are in receipt of aid from a Government which is professed as secular. This is a question on which we cannot remain silent till we are freed from this compulsion.

One question of topical interest remains to be noted. I refer to the amazing circular issued by the Nawab of Junagad under the advice of nobody known whom to the poor unfortunate non-Kathiawadi students—numbering over a hundred (both Hindus and Mahomedans and a great many Sindhis)who are thus thrown out of a collegiate education without due notice and at the last minute. If it was the policy of the Junagad Darbar to keep its college strictly confined to the people of Kathiawar, it should have been given effect to with due notice after seeing that people who were likely to be thrown out would secure admission at other places. Surely it is no consoletion to these poor students that they have been offered third-class fares for their return home. Small thanks to much unexampled generosity! I am happy to be able to say that our own high-minded Principal, Mr. A. M. Masani, has admitted those out of these thrown out students who have applied for entrance.

I trust, Ladies and gentlemen, that our movement will gather strength with the passage of years and that in the fulness of time, its organization will be accepted by our University as a necessary adjunct of their educational system and its voice will be listened to in the shaping of our future educational policy.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are among the resolutions passed at the convention :—

This Convention places on record its emphatic disapproval of the rules of certain institutions whereby students are compelled to study faiths other than their own, the object of such compulsion being proselytisation; and therefore urges upon Government the with-holding of educational grants to institutions refusing to accept a conscience clause.

This Convention is of opinion that the limited facilities for technical and industrial training are detrimental to the development of indigenous arts and industries, and to the spread of Swadeshi movement which this convention deems very essential and worthy of encouragement at all costs, and appeals to the University, the Government and the public organizations to remedy the evil.

This convention views with great alarm the physical deterioration among Indian students and earnestly appeals to the authorities in British and Indian States, the Universities and all Educational authorities as well as public organizations all over the country to take immediate steps to ascertain the exact nature and extent of such deterioration, and to devise speedy and effective measures to improve the physical prosperity of the rising generation.

This convention is therefore of opinion that educational authorities should immediately take steps to give Indian students all proper facilities in his behalf and it recommends that students should accord greater attention to their health and physique.

This convention desires to,draw attention of college and school authorities and of the Government of Bombay to the inadequate hostel accommodation provided for university and school students and the total absence of accommodations for Law Students in the Bombay Presidency and to the hardships of students living in private rented houses. This convention therefore, appeals to the Educational authorities to make proper provision for the accommodation of students attending all colleges and schools, in Bombay and the mofussil.

Considering the widespread awakening in the country, the increasing thirst for knowledge amongst the masses and the progress already achieved by the existing provisions for public education, this convention expresses the desirability of introducing free and compulsory education.

This convention respectfully but emphatically urges upon the University.

(1) To introduce the vernaculars throughout on an equal status with the Classical Languages; (2) to admit every college centre as an examination centre; (3) to hold every University examination at least twice a year; (4) to make permanent arrangements for post-graduate instructions at the University for all the courses of study; (5) to introduce the compartmental system of examination; (6) to eliminate the evils of a mechanical and unsympathetic test of students' abilities by the present system of examinations.

This convention begs to convey its deep sense of gratitude to Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersy, Kt., for his generous donation of Rs. 15,00,000 to the cause of women's education, in the presidency and also a further liberal donation of Rs. 40,000 to form the Poor Students' Loan Fund, and to Dr. Rash-Behari Ghosh for his splendid donation of 11 lakhs for encouragement of Soience in Calcutta University.

This convention urges Indian leaders and to educational authorities to encourage the growth of Boy Scout Movement in India on a truly national basis.

This convention places on record its sense of supreme importance in national life of the development of our Indian languages and urges that they may immediately be adopted in schools and ultimately in colleges as the principle media of instruction.

This convention condemns the action of the authorities in the Junagadh State in peremptorily exterming from the Bahaudin College more than a hundred non-Kathiawadi students without the slightest ground for provocation and without any notice whatever and thus putting them to great hardships at a time when their admission in other colleges was very difficult, and this convention respectfully offers its grateful appreciation to Principal James Scott for his truly English and dignified protest against the State's arbitrary order by resigning his post.

This convention representing the students of the Bombay Presidency appeals to the Dean of the Grant Medical College to reconsider the proposals put forward by him and approved of by the Government of Bombay in their General Department. Order No. 3064, dated the 30th April, 1920, as leading to work harolly against the students. (b) And while thanking the authorities for withdrawing one of the proposals, this convention strongly urges them to abandon the cruel proposal regarding "three failures." (c) This convention further considers that the facilities for medical education in the Presidency are totally inadequate and therefore requests Government to expedite the arrangements for opening up more Medical Colleges.

This convention urges upon the Government to start a separate University at Poona.

This convention while fully recognising as explained in Article I of the constitution the undesirability of under-graduate students participating in active political propaganda respectfully requests Government to reconsider its circular prohibiting students from attending in any capacity any kind of political meetings, and appeals to the college authorities and the Indian leaders to press for the withdrawal of the circular, or for its amendment, so as to enable students to attend public meetings, as spectators and thereby to study and understand the forces of public opinion and sentiment.

This convention gratefully accept the invitation of the Bombay Branch of B. P. S. F. to hold the fourth sessions at Bombay.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

21-20-639-19—Dubash and Co., Thakar Meohanlal Narayendas v. Jagmohandas Lakhmidas, N C Dalal.

25-20-1907-19—Payne and Co., Syer Hoosein and ors v. Behramji Cawasji Batliwalla, Merwanji K & Co.

18-20-1717-19—Payne and Co., Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v. Ranchordas Mathuradas & Co. a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

37-20-1361-18—N C Dalal, Choonibhai v. J V Hildreth, Pigott and Ez.

14-16-1083-14—Tyabji D & Co., Manalal Dughunath and ors v. Dadhakisson Ramjiwan a firm. Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1575-19—Ard H D and Co, Shivram Narayen firm v Loonkaram Panalal a firm, Dastur and Co, Part heard 8-4-20.

1483-19 Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v Mahomed Usman and Co a firm and ors, Ard H D and Co, Shroff and D, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D, Part heard 29-3-20.

1545-18—Captain and Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm v Malsey Kanji a firm, Motichand and Devidas.

211-19—Hiralal Tha and Co, Baburao Balaji Bobade v Abdullabhai Faizullabhai Jam R and D.

983-19—Shroff and Vachha, Javeri Shantidas Khetsey and Co a firm v Panjabi Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1533-19—Bhimji and Co, Ramdas Murarji a firm v Kantilal Popatlal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1679-19—Captain and V, Vanmali Jetha v Dhanaji Dipaji

3182-19—Mehta L and Co, Bhimjibhai Fulchand and Co v Ghandi Amratlal Lalji and Co, Craigie B and C.

3232-19—Mehta L and Co, Moosabhai Jafferbhai v The Standard Oil Mills Co Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

335-19—Shroff and Vachha, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Chandulal Manilal a firm, Bhimji and Co.

2638-19—Mehta L and Co, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Dharamsi Meghji a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1646-19—Dikshit M and Co, Gopalji Gooculdas a firm v Gordhandas Kalianji Bhat, Amar and Mang.

521-19Malvi M R and Co, Harshadrai and Co a firm and anr v Durgadas Brijmohan a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1556-19—Mehta L and eCo, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Amritlal Hiralal a firm Bhai K and Gir.

1564-19 Khandvalla and Co, Gandabhai Vadilal a firm v Katchralal Narotamdas, Edg G W and Co.

1729-19—Amar and Mangal, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Rijumal Moahndas a firm, Moti and Devi.

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.

1647-19—Moti and Devi, Manikbal Chotalal a firm v Sunderdas Meghji a firm, Shamrao M and H.

1325-19—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshyamdas, a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2432-19—Matu J and M, Baijnath Harnandrai and Co a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2957-19—Edg G W and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co Ltd and anr v Hassan Mamooji, Mehta L and Co.

1614-19—Ard H D and Co, Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSE

984-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sadasukh Ganbhirchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

567-20—Mulla and Mulla, Darianmal Hotchand v Kirparam Dharamchand Amritsarwalla a firm, Madh K and Ch.

3458-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Ishwardas Jugjiwandas a firm, Matu J and M.

FOR DISMISSAL AND FURTHER DIRECTION

823-09—Tyabji D and Co, Chamanlal Damodherdas v Bhugwandas Hargovandas, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPDSSAL

LONG CAUSES.

388-19—Rustomji and Gin, Mahadev Devram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, Mantri and Co, Part heard.

L A Reference 4-19— C G Brown, In Re Government v Bai Jivbiai widow.

923-15—Jam R and D, Bomonji Rustimji Parelwalla v Pratapraj Prabhashanker Acharya and ors, Payne and Co.

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY'S CASE FOR ITS CONTROL.

GOVERNMENT UNWILLING TO TRANSFER.

The following correspondence passed between the Syndicate and Government on the subject of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

The following is a letter from the Registrar, dated the 31st July, 1919, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department:—

"I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to address you as follows:—

The Syndicate have had under their consideration for some time the future of the Royal Institute of Science and they now beg to approach Government with the request that Government may be pleased to consider the desirability of entrusting the management and control of that Institute to the University on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between Government and the University. The Syndicate venture to suggest that Government may be pleased to receive representatives of the Syndicate with a view to discuss the matter in an informal manner. In order to place Government in possession of the views of the Syndicate on the subject, I am directed to forward herewith ten copies of a statement embodying such views. I am, however, to intimate that while the Syndicate hold these views at present, they fully recognise that they may require modification after discussion of the subject with Government. The Syndicate feel that an informal exchange of views at an interview as suggested above will much facilitate the solution of the question. I am further to state that the Syndicate have appointed the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. K. Natarajan and Dr. H. H. Mann to meet his Excellency the Governor and the Members of Council, should Government be pleased to grant the interview as desired by the Syndicate."

SYNDICATE'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of the Syndicate's view of the case for entrusting the management of the Royal Institute of Science to the University:—

"In order to appreciate the desire of the University that the control, direction and management of the Institute should be entrusted to them with proper safe-guards, it is necessary to recall the origin and history of the scheme and the objects which it is intended to fulfil. The University Commission in their Report of 1903 urged that the Indian Universities should, in addition to their function of conducting examinations, largely undertake the work of teaching. Legislative effect was given to this recommendation by the Universities Act of 1904 which in section 3 defines the purpose of the incorporation of the University to be to make provision for the instruction of students with power to appoint professors and lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, and to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums. In recommending that the University should undertake the work of instruction they emphasised the need of the University making provision for post-graduate instruction in certain departments and expressed the view that Government must come forward with liberal financial help to the University to enable it to make such provision. It was felt that such provision was now particularly required in the department of Science and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan in his Convocation address as Vice-Chancellor in the year 1903 earnestly pleaded for the establishment by the University of a School of Science. He suggested that the University should be endowed with Rs. 20 lacs, ten lacs being raised by contributions from the public and the rest being found by Government and that the University should provide out of these funds the necessary buildings, equipment and apparatus and maintain a proper staff of Professors and Lecturers. The proposed scheme did not fructify immediately, but during the Governorship of Lord Sydenham who took great interest in the teaching of science, donations aggregating a total of Rs. 20,75,000 were made by the donors mentioned in the margin for the erection and maintenance of the Royal Institute of Science. Although nothing definite was decided upon at the time, the expectation was reasonably entertained by the University that in accordance with the new policy of enabling the University to undertake instruction and specially post-graduate instruction, the working of the Institute would be entrusted to the University. Lord Sydenham in his Convocation address on the 18th of February 1908 had said: "A beneficent patron of learning could render no better aid to the advancement of Science than by providing the University with first class Physical and Chemical laboratories." And Mr. Enthoven's letter of 18th December 1908 spoke of blending the sound teaching of science with the system of higher education under the direction of the University. Lord Sydenham at the Convocation of February 1913 after referring to the generous donations for the Institute of Science which was to put the teaching of science on a proper footing recalled the description by Dr. Newman of a University as "a place where enquiry is pushed forward and discoveries verified and perfected." All this clearly pointed to the idea of making the Institute when ready a University Institute.

Sir Vasanji Tricumji Rs. 2,25,000.
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Rs. 4,00,000.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Rs. 10,00,000.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Rs. 4,50,000.

AIMS OF THE INSTITUTE.

2. Under present conditions this Institute should aim at—

(a) provision of instruction required for the Examinations for the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. of this University; (b) facilities for research work in science, both pure and applied; and (c) the creation of an atmosphere that will be conductive to the development of the research spirit in Western India.

3. To employ the Institute mainly for the purpose of giving instruction in science required for the B.Sc. degree would, it is felt, be to ignore the higher purposes which this Institute can serve. It is equally felt that in order to produce the best results the post-graduate instruction and research work to be undertaken at this Institute should be linked with under-graduate teaching. It follows, therefore, that this Institute should also provide instruction in the courses for the B.Sc. degree after the Intermediate Examination. The teaching of Science up to the Intermediate Science may well be done in the individual Colleges several of whom have at present adequate provision for the full B.A. and B.Sc. Science courses in the subjects in which they undertake instruction.

4. In order to attain the objects mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the Institute must carry out scientific work of a standard higher than that which is possible in individual Colleges. And for that purpose the Professors selected should be men of influential personality and imbued with a love of science and scientific research. The proper standard of scientific work as well as the selection of men of this type are more likely to be secured if the Institute is a University Institute than under the ordinary service conditions in a Government department. Moreover, as the Institute is intended to meet the needs of all the Colleges (Government as well as private) so far as post graduate course is concerned, it is felt that the only suitable arrangement would be that the Institute and its directing authority should stand in the same relation to all the Colleges.

5. The University is now establishing a post-graduate School in one department and is making preparations for some others. If the University is to carry out a complete system of post-graduate instruction, science ought to be included in the system. It is submitted that the establishment of this Institute seems to furnish Government with the opportunity for placing the University on the threshold of a new development as a Teaching University in the proper sense of the term. This has been done by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India in the case of the Calcutta University. The Science Institute endowed by the large donations of Sir Rash, Behari Ghose and Sir T. Palit of over twenty lacs and liberal Government contributions has been handed over to, and is now managed by, the Calcutta University. The Bombay University, it is submitted, should be similarly treated.

GREAT FUTURE.

6. That the funds for the erection and equipment of the Institute have been found by some generous citizens of Bombay and that the cost of maintenance will have to be provided mainly by Government, will not, the University feel, be regarded by Government as a valid objection to the proposal of the University. Government funds are after all public funds and the University would be the agency by which these funds would be administered and it is the best agency that can be found for the purpose. The University, it is submitted, being a body specially constituted for the purpose of directing and controlling higher education, is certainly as well fitted to direct and manage such an Institute as a Government department or any other body which Government could select. The Institute under University management is likely to become more popular and has greater chances of attracting further donations and assistance from the community than it would have as a purely Government Institution. There will be a great future for this Institute when through it the University links with the industrial life of the City and the Presidency.

7. If the Institute is placed under the direction and management of the University, the University will strive so to work it as to attain the end indicated in paragraph 2 above. The subjects that the Syndicate think should in the first instance be included in the post-graduate scheme are Physics, Chemistry, Biology. At the outset a staff consisting of five or six Professors would suffice, but it will have to be augmented as the Institute develops. These should be men who have established a reputation as research workers in their special subjects. With each of these will be associated the necessary staff of Assistants and Demonstrators. The Director or Principal would be selected from among the Professors. The importance of selecting as Professors men of influential personality around whom the work of the Institute may grow should be steadily kept in view. The expenditure of maintaining such an Institute will no doubt be considerable. It will have to be met partly out of the interest on the balance of the present donations left after the election and initial equipment of the Institute, partly by annual grants for the purpose from the general resources of the University and the rest by annual grants from Government. It is expected that additional donations from private donors will be obtained. All appointments of Professors will be subject to the approval of Government and will be made for a definite term with provision for re-appointment. The system of making appointments for a term instead of permanent appointments is considered to be more likely to secure the services of men of the right standard. It is of the utmost importance to get men who by their outstanding personality, their devotion to science and their reputation in some particular field of knowledge, would communicate something of their own spirit to their students and create around them an atmosphere favourable to research. Such men it will not be possible to get under the ordinary service system. Engagement for a term on proper emoluments and on conditions suited to each individual may be expected to secure the right class of men. The conditions should be made suitable for the men it is considered desirable to secure; we should not be content with only getting such men as can be secured under the conditions of service laid down.

EXPENDITURE.

8. It appears from the figures kindly furnished by the Director of Public Instruction that out of the total donations of Rs. 20,75,000, Rs. 10,75,284 has been expended and a further expenditure of Rs. 5,10,016 will still be required to complete the buildings. One and a half lacs has been suggested as the expenditure on Library and apparatus, making a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 17,35,312. This leaves an unexpended balance of Rs 3,39,698. Government proposes to make grant of Rs. 5,00,000. If we add to this the University grant of Rs. 1,00,000 there will remain a total balance, the interest which would be available of Rs. 9,39,698. The interest on this balance may be estimated at Rs. 50,000. The estimate of Government for recurring expenditure is minimum of Rs. 83,677 and a maximum Rs. 1,30,837. To the Royal College of Science as a Government Institution, Government will have to provide the balance recurring expenditure in excess of the interest. The Government estimate of the recurring expenditure which has been supplied is evidently founded on the supposition that the Institute will merely provide instruction in the ordinary science courses up to the B.Sc. degree and even for that purpose the emoluments proposed will not attract men of the right calibre. The provision for post-graduate instruction and research work finds no place in their estimates. The estimated recurring expenditure will therefore be considerably exceeded if the Institute is to be equipped and maintained for the purposes specified in paragraph 2. Towards the expenditure of the Institute as established on this wider basis the University would, if necessary, be willing to contribute, according to its ability, part of it from its General Fund.

9. In the scheme as above set forth the Institute will give instruction in the science courses for the B. Sc. degree Examination, such Colleges as have already provision for giving instruction in those courses and the science courses for the B. A. Examination continuing if they so choose to give such instruction. The consideration in favour of not limiting the instruction of the separate Colleges to the standard of the Intermediate Science Examination course is that Colleges would not be able to entertain on their staff Professors of high attainments and the foundations of scientific teaching would have to be laid by inferior hands. Further the presence of highly qualified men on the staffs of these various Colleges might ultimately prove of great service to the Institute as these might from time to time be invited to give special courses to the students in the Institute, and to conduct researches of their own in the laboratories of the Institute. Moreover, the advantage of variety in instruction should not be lost sight of. However that may be, Colleges will, under the scheme suggested in this statement, have in any event to make provision for instruction in science up to the Intermediate Science Examination. The needs of the Elphinstone College in this respect demand attention. It has not the necessary equipment and space for the science courses for the First Year and the Intermediate Examinations. The solution that commends itself to the Syndicate is that a portion of the building of the Institute should be separated off from the rest and attached to the Elphinstone College which should provide teaching and equipment for its own students in the ordinary science courses up to the Intermediate Science Examination and the B. A."

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

The following is a letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated the 29th December, 1919, to the University Registrar:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the proposal contained in your letter No. 3672, dated the 31st July 1919, that the management and control of the Royal Institute of Science should be entrusted to the University of Bombay and to the representation on the same subject made by the members of the Syndicate who met his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on the 28th ultimo. The Governor in Council fully appreciates the desire of the University to fulfil its natural function of teaching and hopes that the time may come when this ambition will be wholly realised. I am, however, to say that he is not convinced of either the practicability or the desirability of effecting an immediate transfer of the Institute. Apart from the fact that both the consent of the original donors or their heirs and the sanction of the High Court would have to be obtained before such a step would be possible, the transfer would greatly delay the opening of the Institute, which Government intend to take place in June 1920. A definite scheme for its organization is now before the Secretary of State whose approval is expected at any moment. The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that it is desirable that the Institute should enter upon its activities directly under the control of Government in accordance with the expressed wish of the donors and that the question of its transfer to the University should be postponed until it has been running for some time. They will, however, be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to a renewal of the present proposal at a future date. Meanwhile in order to associate the University more closely with the Institute Government have under contemplation the creation of an Advisory Board on which the University should be suitably represented. I am therefore to request that Government may be favoured with any suggestions that that body may desire to offer on the constitution and functions of such a Board.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ADVISORY BOARD.

The following is the letter from the University Registrar, dated the 8th March 1920, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department:—

"With reference to the last sentence of your letter No. 5885, dated the 29th December last, I am desired by the Syndicate to submit the following suggestions in regard to the constitution and functions of the Advisory Board which Government contemplate creating in connection with the Royal Institute of Science:—

1. The Board should consist of eight members, four of whom should be nominated by Government, and the remaining four should represent the University.

2. Of the four representing the University, the Vice-Chancellor should be an ex-officio member of the Board and the other three should be elected by the Senate every five years from among those Ordinary Fellows who are experts in Science.

3. It is further recommended that the Vice-Chancellor shall also be the Chairman of the Board.

4. As to the functions of the Board, the Syndicate are of opinion that first it should advise Government (1) as to the appointment of Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, (2) as to the levy of fees to be charged from ordinary and research students, and (3) as to the selection of graduates for Fellowships for research work, and secondly that the Board should, after an annual inspection of the Institute, submit to Government and to the University a report on its progress, its requirements, and equipment, its library, and its hostels, and generally on its condition and prospects."

ENEMY DEBT.

CLEARING OFFICE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary republishes to-day, the India Treaty of Peace Order in Council 1920 sanctioning the creation of a local clearing office in India for the purpose of giving effect to the Treaty of Peace in respect of enemy debt. It is notified that subject to certain provisions, it shall not be lawful for any person to pay or accept payment of any enemy debt except in cases where recovery thereof in a court of law is allowed as hereinafter provided otherwise than through the local clearing office established under this order or the clearing office established for the purposes of the treaty in the United Kingdom and no person interested in any such debt as debtor or creditor shall have any communication with any other person interested therein as creditor or debtor except through or by leave of either of such offices. Any person contravening this provision should, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

FIRE IN SASSOON MILL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT Rs. 40,000

A fire broke out in the E.-D. Sassoon Mill on Tuesday night. The fire began in the waste cotton godown of the mill at Chinchpoogly, and it was put out in about half an hour. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 40,000 and the cause of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.618	Inches
Temperature of Air	78.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.919	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3	"
minimum do.	76.5	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.	
Movement of Wind	209	Miles.
Fall of Rain	3.94	Inches.
Total fall during month	9.19	"
Do. do. year	18.67	"
Additional all of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	4.05	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	8	m 3 17	25 2	8	m 8 59	18 11
		3 26a	26 8		10 4a	18 9
Fri	9	m 4 14	24 11	9	m 9 54	19 10
		4 12a	26 2		11 2a	18 0
Sat.	10	m 5 26	24 11	10	m 11 8	20 8
		5 18a	25 10			
Sun.	11	m 6 44	25 3	11	m 0 9	17 7
		6 21a	25 7		0 40a	21 0
Mon.	12	m 8 5	26 0	12	m 1 17	16 10
		7 35a	25 8		2 10a	20 8
Tues.	13	m 9 17	27 2	13	m 2 16	16 9
		8 55a	26 2		3 21a	19 11
Wed.	14	m 2 31	25 6	14	m 8 17	18 0
		2 50a	27 1		9 17a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

July.	Sunset.	Sunrise.
" 8 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
" 9 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
" 10 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
" 11 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
" 12 (Monday	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
" 13 (Tuesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
" 14 (Wednesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter, July 9th, 10h. 35-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 16th, 1h. 55-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 23rd, 0h. 50-4m. a.m.; Full Moon, 31st, 4h. 49-8m. a.m.

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We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 7th July.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 7th July 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	7 18	20 82	13 56	31 96
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	6 40	21 46	12 32	34 64
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	6 01	21 04	13 11	34 57
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	5 57	22 01	15 52	36 68

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Monsoon continues vigorous and aided by the western disturbance has extended in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, West United Provinces, Konkan, Malabar Hyderabad, North Madras Coast; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, West and South Punjab, East Central, Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat, and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein one and half inches; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab three; Minbu, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Sambalpur one and half; Cuttack two; Chaibasa, Agra and Mussooree one; Mukteswar two; Bareilly one and half; Sialkot two; Murree one; Rawalpindi, Ajmer three quarters; Kotah one and half; Neemuch, Indore two; Sutna four; Amraoti and Hoshangabad one and half; Saugor two; Bombay seven; Calicut three; Belgaum and Parbhani two; Nizamabad, Hyderabad, and Hanamkonda one and half; and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province and Northeast Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1920, giving data for the preceling 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.75in of rain and Lahore 0.15in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is above normal in the north Punjab, but is below it in the eastern districts; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the west of the division; Agra reports 0.95in and Mainpuri 0.75in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in east Rajputana; Jaipur reports 0.66in. Ajmer 0.70in, Kotah 1.50in and Mount Abu 0.80in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rain and are only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the eastern districts of Rajputana, but is in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner; night temperature is generally below normal in Rajputana, but is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly in Central India West and in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; Neemuch reports 2.20in, Indore 2.10in, and Bhavnagar-Para 0.80in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and at Surat. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat; night temperature is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the chief amounts are Saugr 1.87 in, Hoshangabad 1.39in, Khandwa 0.60in, Amraoti 1.47in and Nagpur 0.66in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average in the west of the division; night temperature is in defect at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had a heavy fall of 7.18in, Ratnagiri 1.20in and Karwar 0.90in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is in excess and temperature is in slight defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.44in, Poona 0.37in, Belgium 1.92in, Nizamabad 1.35in and Hyderabad 1.65in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is above normal except in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at several stations.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been very active and rainfall has been widespread except in east Madras, Sind and west Rajputana. Bombay records the heaviest fall for the last 24 hours, Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, east Rajputana, the west of the United Provinces and the north Punjab, and local in the Bombay, Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is low in the United and the Central Provinces. Seas are rough on the west coast from Colombo to Ratnagiri.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab, Gujarat and the south Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th July, 1920.

The monsoon has given widespread rain and extended into Gujarat, Rajputana and the east Punjab.

A western disturbance is entering Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orisa, the west of the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India East, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, the east of the United Provinces, Central India West, the east of the Central India West, the east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east and north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island, Rangoon three inches; Moulmein, Akyab, Myitkyina, Cherrapunji two; Sibsagar, Darjiling one and a half; Cuttack three; Chaibasa, Ranchi, Hazaribagh one; Gaya, Bahraich two Bareilly four; Roorkee one; Dehra Dun two Mussooree three; Simla five; Udaipur three-quarters; Seoni five; Pachmarhi three.

Temperatures are high near Peshawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7th JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp: in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp: in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.2	86.0	77	..	0	0
Do. (6th)	94.7	87.4	64	..	0	0
Jask	90.4	85.4	82	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	88.2	82.2	80	..	0	—0.14
Do.	--	--	--	..	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.4	89.4	61	..	1.19	+0.15
Rawalpindi	103.9	74.5	83	0.75	1.32	—2.02
Lahore	107.0	81.1	68	0.15	0.23	—2.48
Hissar	101.1	80.0	72	..	0.24	—2.39
Ambala	91.7	78.8	70	..	4.13	—1.70
Delhi	88.5	79.8	86	..	4.57	—0.41
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	87.4	78.4	92	0.95	5.28	+0.88
Mainpuri	90.3	78.6	87	0.75	3.16	—1.66
Jhansi	89.6	77.4	86	0.04	3.50	—3.60
Cawnpore	98.0	80.0	90	..	2.70	—1.92
Allahabad	93.3	81.8	79	..	1.65	—5.54
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	110.3	88.4	50	..	1.00	+0.64
Karachi	90.8	83.2	77	..	0.01	—1.16
Ajmer	96.4	76.0	76	0.70	7.84	+4.29
Jaipur	97.1	77.1	81	0.66	11.23	+7.39
Kotah	92.8	75.2	96	1.50	6.49	+2.21
Mount Abu	79.0	67.2	95	0.80	11.97	+2.16
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTREAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.3	80.2	91	..	4.65	+1.88
Dwarka	86.8	79.6	83	..	5.31	+1.79
Veraval	84.1	80.1	88	0.16	12.65	+7.17
Rajkot	94.4	72.2	89	0.08	0.80	+3.46
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	78.9	81	0.80	9.34	+3.10
Surat	89.6	77.1	95	0.17	10.00	—2.12
Ahmedabad	98.3	80.1	76	..	6.41	—0.57
Deesa	100.0	78.0	78	0.02	5.89	+2.01
Neemuch	92.8	70.8	95	2.20	9.98	+3.35
Indore	91.7	72.1	98	2.10	6.62	—1.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	75.1	91	0.30	62.2	—5.11
Saugor	82.8	71.6	91	1.87	14.85	+5.49
Hoshangabad	86.1	73.4	94	1.29	9.09	+0.62
Khandwa	81.0	72.6	95	0.60	9.75	+2.74
Akola	84.0	73.7	88	0.04	3.97	—2.80
Amraoti	86.8	73.8	96	1.47	5.35	—3.05
Nagpur	79.7	75.3	86	0.66	7.20	—4.38
Chanda	87.5	75.6	93	0.43	6.13	—3.83
Raipur	89.6	76.7	83	0.07	5.47	—5.52
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.3	75.4	95	7.18	20.82	—4.44
Ratnagiri	85.9	74.3	90	1.20	24.61	—12.95
Marmugoa	86.2	77.3	93	0.25	32.32	—4.85
Karwar	86.0	75.6	94	0.90	40.90	+6.38
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.8	72.0	89	0.44	2.32	—8.41
Ahmednagar	84.0	70.4	86	0.05	2.04	—8.76
Poona	80.0	70.5	93	0.37	6.83	+0.48
Sholapur	88.9	73.2	79	..	1.16	—3.83
Bijapur	88.8	70.6	84	..	4.42	+0.68
Belgaum	74.8	67.5	95	1.92	10.20	—1.15
Aurangabad	82.6	70.5	88	0.22	0.88	—6.07
Nizamabad (Indr)	84.7	72.0	89	1.35	21.09	+3.89
Hyderabad	86.0	71.4	90	1.65	8.00	+2.22
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	85.6	73.5	86	1.01	59.20	+12.26
Calicut	79.4	72.5	99	2.84	66.08	+24.35
Cochin	81.7	75.1	86	0.24	55.48	+20.67
Colombo	84.1	75.6	85	0.01	18.00	+9.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	76.0	89	0.45	4.64	—1.05
Bellary	90.1	75.7	59	..	0.52	—1.79
Cuddapah	96.8	80.6	54	..	2.60	—0.23
Madras	93.2	83.7	54	..	0.61	—2.12
Bangalore	82.3	65.8	85	0.07	3.61	—0.38
Coimbatore	89.2	71.8	74	..	1.73	—0.29
Trichinopoly	98.1	77.2	61	..	0.83	—0.94
Negapatam	99.2	78 9	76	..	0.70	—1.01

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SIR IAN HAMILTON ON GALLIPOLI.

DID KITCHENER GIVE HIM THE TROOPS?

In an interview with the "Evening Standard", Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, G.O.C., in Egypt, 1908-12, 1914-15, said:—

I do not intend to indulge in a Press controversy with Sir Ian Hamilton. The making of many books is not a soldier's concern. least of all do I desire to pursue a personal vendetta at Sir Ian Hamilton's expense. Fortunately he has saved me the trouble of putting the matter in its true light. He has narrowed the issue to a fine point: "Kitchener or Hamilton."

KITCHENER'S ORDERS.

Lord Kitchener repeatedly ordered me to give Sir Ian Hamilton all he asked for. I did so. Time and again I sent him my best troops. I gave him the 42nd Division, which I trained. I denuded Egypt of troops to cope with his demands. I took great risks, for no one knew as I knew the danger of an attack on the Canal. I was finally left with only one complete formation in Egypt—yeomanry.

Sir Ian Hamilton got the pick of the Australians, and when he states that I refused his request for a brigade of Gurkhas, I need merely reply that no such brigade existed. The Indian forces were reformed on the banks of the Canal. He got the best.

So from being "stiff" with troops, Egypt had scarcely sufficient forces to deal with a street riot. Had the real facts been known, it would have been seen that I had imperilled Egypt to cope with Sir Ian Hamilton's rapidly increasing demands. The real point is: Kitchener ordered me to give Hamilton every available man. I did so.

"CO-EQUAL MILITARY COMMANDERS."

Sir Ian Hamilton has stated that "to put the base and the front under co-equal military commanders and to leave them to settle between themselves how much one is to keep and the other to take is simply asking for trouble." My reply to this is that the base and the front were absolutely distinct.

THE LANDING AND THE GENERAL STAFF.

In his published despatches. Sir Ian Hamilton states that his "administrative staff had not reached Mudros by the time when the landing was finally arranged." He adds that the landing was planned by his general staff in collaboration with Commodore Roger Keyes, as he then was.

As a soldier I regard this as an amazing admission. Cars of the sick and wounded, water supplies, ammunition—these and countless other necessaries for a successful attack are the concern of the administrative staff. The general staff are essentially fighting men. Sick and wounded are not their business.

As a soldier I have no desire to score dialectically off Sir Ian Hamilton. I merely say he cannot blame Lord Kitchener for the manifest results of this proceeding. Gallipoli failed in great part because of the sick and wounded impasse and the lack of water.

THE PURPOSE OF THE DIARY.

Sir Ian Hamilton knows best why he published his "Diary." Such a book, composed of daily jottings, should fairly be edited in the light of subsequent information. It is most unfair to Lord Kitchener, and, while professing to praise him, it harms his memory by damaging him with faint praise. My only object is to defend the memory of a great and gallant man.

"SURAT NOTES.",

A CONTRADICTION.

A correspondent writes:—

With reference to the report of the breach of betrothal in the Surti Dasa Porwad Bania community referred to in the "Surat-Notes" in a recent issue of your journal, I have to say that the said report is not accurate. The Bombay punch of the said caste did not hush up the matter as therein referred to. On the contrary the punch assembled here for the consideration of the said breach and all the three parties, the father of the girl, the father of the boy and the newly married man were all present. The father of the girl produced a letter written by the father of the boy in August last to him in which he had stated that his son had been operated upon for hernea, on one side, and the other side was to be operated upon, and that he was in a weak state of mind. The father of the boy produced a medical certificate which stated that the boy was recently examined and found to be in good health. After hearing both the sides, the punch decided that the father had ample, justification to break the contract of betrothal but as the custom of the caste was violated, he was fined Rs. 51.

The resolution of the Surat punch declaring the boy to be fit for marriage and excommunicating the family of the girl was passed *exparte* and the father of the girl had no opportunity to be heard.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
BOMBAY.

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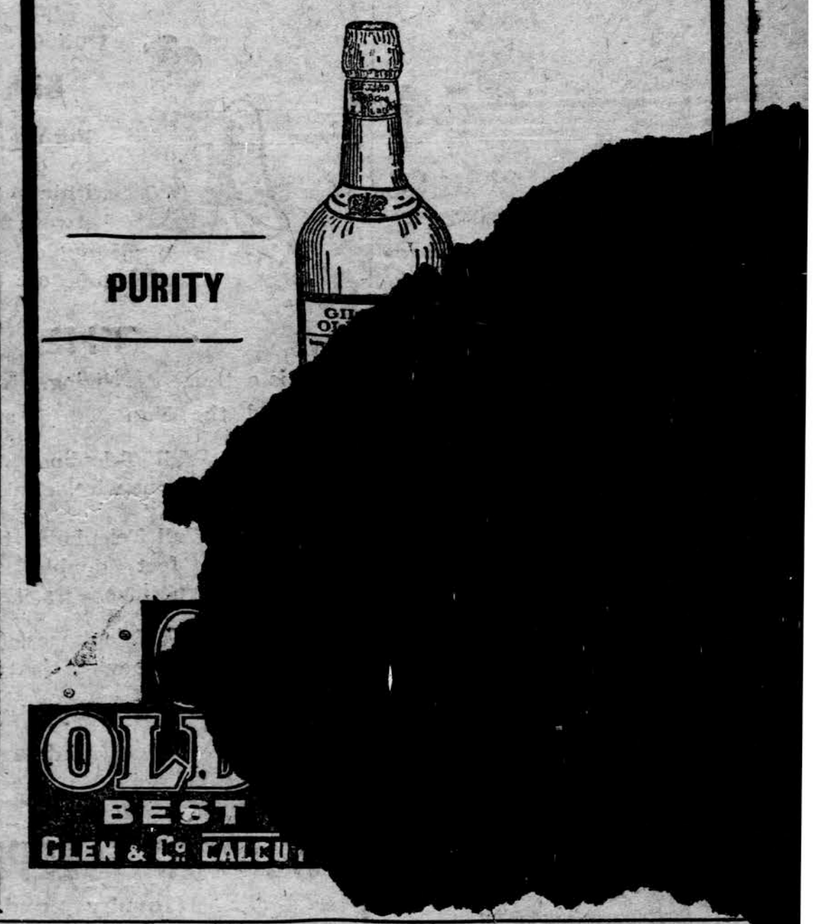

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